

Tuesday, December 8, 1970
Agrahayana 17, 1892 (Saka)

Twelfth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 20, Tuesday, December 8, 1970/Agrahayana 17, 1892 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 571, 572, 575 and 582 to 585.	2—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 573, 574, 576 to 581 and 586 to 600	29—47
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3629 to 3746, 3748 to 3809 and 3811 to 3828.	47—194
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance/ Reported escape of two Pakistani women with important documents to Pakistan	194—214
Papers Laid on the Table	214—15
Arrest of Members— (Shri Janeshwar Misra and Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria)	215—16
Petition Re. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967	216
Statement Re. Constitutional Implications of Resolution passed by State Legislative Assembly Shri K. Hanumanthaiya	216—18
Re. Allegation by Member	218—20
Election to Committee/ Committee on Estimates	220
Business Advisory Committee— Fifty-fourth Report	221—22
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1968-69 and Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1970-71	223—317
Shri S. M. Banerjee	231—36
Shri Chandrika Prasad	237—40
Shri D. Amat	240—42
Shri K. N. Tiwary	243—47
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	247—52
Shri K. Suryanarayana	252—54
Shri Himatsingka	255—57
Shri Ganesh Ghosh	257—60
Shri S. M. Joshi	270—73
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	273—76
Shri Randhir Singh	276—84

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma	... 284—91
Shri C. Chittybabu	... 291—95
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	... 295—97
Shri Shinkre	... 297—99
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	... 299—300
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	... 300—12
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill—Introduced and Passed—	
Motion to consider	... 317—18
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	... 318
Motion to Pass	... 318
Appropriation (No. 5) Bill—Introduced and Passed—	
Motion to consider	... 318—23
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	... 319
Motion to Pass	... 319—23
Shri Ranga	... 320
Shri S. Kundu	... 320—22
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	... 322—23
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1968-69 and Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1970-71	
Shri Nanda	... 323—41
Shri Himatsingka	... 328
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri	... 328—30
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	... 330—36
Shri J. M. Biswas	... 336—38
	... 339—41
Statement Re. Cotton Situation—	
Shri L. N. Mishra	... 341—44
Discussion on Sports Policy	
Dr. Karni Singh	... 344—82
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	... 345—52
Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj	... 352—55
Shri K. P. Singh Deo	... 355—57
Shri Bal Raj Madhok	... 357—61
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	... 362—67
Shri A. Sreedharan	... 367—69
Shri Randhir Singh	... 369—71
Shri S. M. Banerjee	... 371—73
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha	... 373—75
Shri Bhakt Darshan	... 375—76
	... 376—82

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December, 8, 1970/Agrahayana 17, 1892
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Virendrakumar Shah.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us congratulate the people of East Pakistan for defeating the forces of reaction.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I agree with what he has said.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : We cannot interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs. (Interruptions).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं भी बनर्जी साहब का समर्थन करता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ईस्ट पाकिस्तान एलक्वेंस से हमें क्या लेना है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the forces of reaction in this country learn a lesson.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : These communists will never come to power in this country.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They have got extra-territorial loyalties..... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने क्वेश्चन कौल किया है। आखिर यह क्या हो रहा है ? कहिए तो

5-7 मिनट झगड़े के लिए टाइम फिक्स कर दूँ ? यह हो क्या रहा है ?

Japanese Investment In India

*571. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news despatch in the 'Economic Times' dated the 24th October, 1970 under the caption, 'Japanese having second thoughts',

(b) whether the various restrictions placed by Government on foreign investment have made Japan seek outlets of investments in countries like Formosa, Malaysia and South Korea;

(c) whether the Japanese investors are also discouraged from investing in India due to huge paper work before and after granting a licence and delay in issuing licences; and

(d) whether it would be difficult for India to take advantage of the Japanese investment unless the above obstacles are removed and, if so, the steps proposed by Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. Government are of the view that within the legal and policy framework obtaining in India which applies to private investments from all countries, there is sufficient scope for Japanese private investment in India.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Sir, the Minister said "Yes" in reply to part

(a) and he denies parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question. I hope he does not wriggle out of that because the question includes the newspaper comment which I have referred to in part (a). I would ask the Minister to explain this : The Japanese investment outside Japan in eastern countries is 1500 million dollars and out of that only 2 per cent, i. e., only 30 million dollars is in India. Japan is going to invest 2000 million dollars per annum in the next five years in grants, aid and investment. With this in mind, when the Minister says "No" to (b), (c) and (d), would he also kindly enlighten the House as to how he explains this two per cent investment? The ABS Mission study team report also clearly refers to the hurdles which are placed in the way of investment. Further, the Chairman of the Indian Investment Centre Shri G. L. Mehta, stated :

"The main hurdle is delay in licensing and approval for setting up the projects. For attracting foreign capital we are in a queue and not in a position to dictate our terms. Since the terms offered by other countries are better investments are attracted to them rather than to India."

Will the Minister kindly explain how he reconciles his answer with this position as given by the ABS Mission study team report?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member is really raising a debate on foreign investment in this country and not seeking any specific information. But I shall try to give briefly the answers to the main apprehensions he may have in his mind. The real point is that we in this country are somewhat selective in foreign investment. We have got a category of industries in which we would not welcome foreign investment. These are high-profit consumer item industries in which we feel that the priority is not so much as to burden our economy with foreign investment and constant drain of profits and dividends. Therefore, we would not wish to encourage foreign investment in that field. Then there are fields in which we would wish to have foreign technical know-how but not foreign investment. Then there are fields in which we would be willing to have

both foreign investment and foreign technical know-how. Some of these industries are capital-intensive. Some of these industries require considerable investment and also some of them have a long gestation period. Even here we do not encourage foreign majority participation but only foreign minority participation. Now, some of these factors are inhibiting factors in foreign investment. Some foreign companies would wish to invest only if it is in majority. These are some of the aspects which we have taken into consideration and in the overall national interest we felt that foreign investment must be regulated rather than left free, and that may be one of the reasons why there has not been such largescale investment. But we were aware of it even when we took this decision and we still felt that we should be restrictive. But if we look at the economy as a whole, we are of the view that this has done good to us rather than being an inhibiting factor.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : I would rather not go into the policy question, assuming that the policy of the Government of India is what he says it is. But does the hon. Minister realise that not only in his Ministry, but in other Ministries such as Steel, Heavy Engineering and Foreign Trade, which are concerned with giving licence, within the framework of the policy there are delays and misinterpretation of the policies and in implementation which are the things which lead to avoidance of investment, whether Indian or foreign, leading to shortages, unemployment etc. Will the hon. Minister tell us what steps he is going to take to simplify this procedure and to see that the negative attitude right from the Section Officer to the Cabinet Minister is not there and there is a positive attitude to see that the policies are properly and fully implemented?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : All these applications are being considered by the Foreign Investment Board and final disposal is not made by the individual Ministries. There is centralised decision-making.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : What about the negative attitude?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Negative approach is an attitude of mind which is more on the other side than on this side. We are positively running the government and they are negatively, constantly criticising it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are positively opposing this government.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : They are ruining the country and not ruling the country.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The Minister gave an assurance some three months ago that within three months he would reduce, if not eliminate, the backlog of applications for licence. What is the present backlog? Secondly, considering that at the moment industrial investment is at its lowest ebb, considering at the moment finance is not available for investment going on because of its going altogether to the public sector, considering at the moment there is excess capacity, why is the government not ending the policy of restriction implied in licensing?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Because it does not meet the social objectives that we have in mind for the country...(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Inefficiency is the social objective of the Government..... (Interruption)

SHRI RANGA : That is not the correct answer. That is not a proper answer either. My hon. friend has mentioned all these so-called social objectives which the hon. Minister is supposed to keep in his mind and also their administration. In the light of all these things, why is it that these delays are taking place? That is the question. It is not a proper answer for him to say that it does not meet the social objectives...(Interruption). His own Prime Minister is said to have confessed the other day that there are delays, that they are trying their best and that she is exerting her administration to avoid these delays. What steps is this friend going to take and proposes to take?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This question relates to collaboration with Japan.

SHRI RANGA : No.....(Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY : It relates to delays and illustrates them with Japan...(Interruption).

SHRI RANGA : We are not here to hear lectures on their policy. We know their policy...(Interruption). He should take some trouble, study this and give proper answers...(Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY : It says, whether the Japanese investors are also discouraged in addition to others. I think, it is very unfortunate that my leader, Professor Ranga, had to get up and extract some answer from him. It would have been much better if you had done it yourself.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, I will play your role now...(Interruption).

SHRI P. G. SEN : The Minister says that they are going to do something with Japanese collaboration. I want to know whether they are taking into consideration collaboration in small sector industries or in heavy industries.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We have published these lists which are the guidelines about industries in which foreign investment and technical know-how are allowed and in which we are not allowing import of foreign technology or investment. These have been published from time to time and I shall be glad to send one to the hon. Member if he so desires.

SHRI P. G. SEN : I wanted to know with regard to Japan. The list might be a big list.

डेकेबारों द्वारा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने
के निर्माण में विलम्ब

+

*572. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री शशि भूषण :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ठेकेदारों द्वारा विलम्ब करने की नीति अपनाये जाने से बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के निर्माण में विलम्ब हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने का निर्माण सम्भवतः कितनी अवधि में पूरा हो जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the present schedule of construction, the erection of the first blast furnace is to be completed by December, 1971, and the entire first stage by March, 1973.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के जबाब से ऐसा लगता है कि बोकारो कारखाने के निर्माण के लिये जिन कंट्रैक्टरों को कंट्रैक्ट दिये गये थे, उनके पापों पर वह पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसी बात न होती या अगर उन्होंने कल के 'पेट्रियट' को देखा होता जिसमें लिखा है :

"डिमान्ड्स फार हायर प्राइस, मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स आफ रिफ्रेक्टरीज गो बंक आन कंट्रैक्ट"

इस तरह का जवाब न दिया होता। यह जो समाचार उसके संवाददाता ने वहाँ से भेजा है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ :

(क) क्या यह बात सच है कि कंट्रैक्ट सम्बन्धी समझौते का उल्लंघन कर ठेकेदारों ने बोकारो तथा इस्पात के दूसरे कारखानों को सप्लाय किये जाने वाले सामानों की मूल्य-वृद्धि के लिये सरकार के राजी न होने पर सप्लाय

बन्द करने की धमकी दी है ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया इस सिलसिले में क्या है ?

(ख) क्या यह बात सच है कि इंडियन फायर ब्रिक्स एंड इन्सुलेशन कम्पनी ने जो सब से बड़े कंट्रैक्टर है, सामानों की सप्लाय के वर्तमान आर्डर की कीमतों में 125 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी है यानी 35.15 लाख रुपये के कंट्रैक्ट के लिये 86 लाख रुपये की माँग कर रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इत्तला दे रहे हैं, सवाल कहाँ पूछ रहे हैं। अब तो पालियामेंट का टर्म खत्म होने वाला है, कब तक आप इस तरह करते जायेंगे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह बहुत जरूरी है। आप उनको दबायें नहीं। मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें दबाने का सवाल नहीं है। मुझे भी अपना फर्ज अदा करना पड़ता है। आप खुद इत्तला देते हैं और फिर पूछते हैं कि क्या वह दुस्त है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसके उत्तर में जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह बिल्कुल सही है। हमने ठेकेदारों से बात की है। फेब्रु की तरह से कोई रुकावट नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह कि जो सप्लायर्स इन्क्विपमेंट और मशीनरी सप्लाय कर रहे हैं बोकारो स्टील को, उसमें कुछ कठिनाइयाँ जरूर हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट बोकारो स्टील का जो मैनेजमेंट है उसका वकस परिणाम इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिला कर इन मसायल को हल करती है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने इंडियन फायर ब्रिक्स एंड इन्सुलेशन कम्पनी के बारे में पूछी। यह सही बात है कि इस कम्पनी ने 34 हजार टन रिफ्रेक्टरीज बोकारो स्टील को दी है, जिसकी

कीमत तकरीबन 31 लाख रु० बनती थी। कुछ माल सप्लाई करने के बाद उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट से कहा कि कीमत बढ़ा दी जाय और बजाय 31 लाख रु० के 32 लाख रु० अदा किया जाये। यह तजवीज गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं मानी है। हाल ही में यानी सप्टेम्बर में उनके साथ एग्रीमेंट हुआ है जिसके तहत वह मान गये हैं कि पुराने रेट्स पर ही वह बोकारो को रिफ़क्ट्रीज सप्लाई करेंगे। इसलिए कीमत बढ़ाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि गत जुलाई मास में इस्पात एवं भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय एवं रिफ़क्ट्री बनाने वालों की आयोजित बैठक में स्थिति का सिंहावलोकन करने के बाद कोई निश्चय किया गया था ? यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ? क्या यह सच है कि कंट्रक्टरों ने उक्त समझौते को भी तोड़ दिया है ? यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जैसा मैंने अभी कहा जो इंडिजिनस तरीके से रिफ़क्ट्रीज सप्लाई करते हैं बोकारो स्टील को उनके साथ गवर्नमेंट की बातचीत की है। उन्होंने कीमत बढ़ाने का मुतालबा किया था। लेकिन कीमत बढ़ाई नहीं गई है। बातचीत तो इन बातों पर होती ही रहती है।

श्री शशि भूषण : बार-बार शेड्यूल चेन्ज होने की वजह से बराबर बोकारो को नुकसान होता रहा है। इस्पात कारखाने की भट्टियों को ईंट सप्लाई करने वाली जो कम्पनी है, जिसने आप से दुगुनी कीमत मांगी है, अगर वह सप्लाई नहीं करती तो आपकी प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी नहीं बन सकेगी। इसलिए क्या सरकार उस कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है या उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट करके दूसरों को दे रही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सोवियट यूनियन ने जो सामान भेजने के वाकदे किये थे वह वस्तु पर पहुँचे या नहीं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जहाँ तक पहले सवाल का ताल्लुक है माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि जो रिफ़क्ट्रीज के सप्लायर्स हैं अगर वह कंट्रैक्ट के मुताबिक बिक्स और रिफ़क्ट्रीज सप्लाई नहीं करते तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उन कारखानों को ले लेगी ? अभी तक बातचीत चल रही है, लेकिन अगर हम देखेंगे कि यह लोग किसी अच्छी बात पर राजी नहीं होते तो गवर्नमेंट को इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है कि वह कारखाने को इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट की तहत अपने कब्जे में ले ले और रिफ़क्ट्रीज की सप्लाई को ठीक करे।

जहाँ तक रशिया से माल आने का ताल्लुक है, वह शेड्यूल के मुताबिक आ रहा है।

SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Is the Minister sure that the date in no case will be advanced and also is there any clause in the agreement for penalising the contractor ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not know what dates the hon. Member means, whether he means the scheduled construction dates of the steel plant. I can assure the House that we are not trying to advance the dates of construction.

So far as the penalty clause is concerned, it is always there in the contract itself.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : It seems that the hon. Minister is not properly briefed. Only quite recently a Committee of Parliament has gone through the factors responsible for the delay of the Bokaro Steel Plant and in his answers none of the reasons he has mentioned. Probably, it seems, he has not gone through that report at all and has not taken into consideration the action to be taken which has been recommended by the Committee.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Which Committee ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The Committee of Public Undertakings made the recommendation last year. May I know whether the designs supplied for the refractories by the

USSR are responsible for the delay in the supply of refractories ?

Secondly, may I also know whether the sequence of the machinery which is being supplied by the USSR is also mainly responsible for the delay ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May I know—you have not given the answer for (c)—the date by which you propose to complete the Bokaro Steel Plant and the reasons why you think so ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : To the recommendations of a Parliamentary Committee we always give due consideration and we are fully aware of that. (*Interruptions*)

We have given the reply fully conversant with the thinking of the Committee, and the reply is correct.

Now, the question asked by the hon. Member is : whether the delay in supplies from the indigenous sources has been because the specification of the USSR consultants. The specification is strict in this. There is no doubt about it and the USSR consultants are very strict about the specifications of the refractories because they think this is the key to the functioning of the plant and it is important that the specification should be adhered to. But there have been cases where it cannot be supplied and so they are either imported from there or after discussions with them they have been able to relax the specifications in certain cases. So, it cannot be said that because of the specifications, the supplies are delayed. There is no issue of that nature.

Secondly he has asked whether there have been out of schedule supplies of the machinery from USSR. The machinery supplied from USSR are according to schedule and there is no delay. The real delay is in the supplies of equipment from the Heavy Engineering Corporation. (*Interruptions*). Not only there is insufficiency of supply, but there are also

supplies out of schedule, but not the supplies from USSR.

SHRI CHENGALRAYAI NAIDU : There was also an half-an-hour discussion on the Bokaro steel plant previously. Is it not a fact that the plans supplied by the Russians are defective and due to the defective plans given to them, the Heavy Engineering Corporation is not able to complete supplies in time ? Will the Government find out and ask USSR to supply correct plans and not to delay things like that.

Is it a fact that due to the abnormal delay the steel which will be produced in this plant will be as costly as silver ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Almost.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : You are a new Member. I have to shift from this side to that side. Again you are getting up every time. Two members from your side have already put questions. I am sorry.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The Heavy Engineering Corporation has enough orders on them to go on for another two years at least and the plans for those orders are all available to them.

AN HON MEMBER : Is it defective ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Nobody has said it. It is for the first time that I hear this. Has any Parliamentary Committee said so, to which the hon. Member refers ? Nobody has said so so far. If they are defective, I will certainly look into them. But it has not come to our notice. I think this is the first time this has been said.

SHRI CHENGALRAYAI NAIDU : What about the cost going up ? It will cost as much as silver.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : There is an alarming revelation made by an hon. Member of this House. This has come in today's newspaper wherein it has been said that Bokaro steel will cost Rs. 4,100 per tonne, as against Rs. 1800 which is being sold by Hindustan

Steel at present. Will the hon. Minister clarify it? This is stated by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It has come in today's paper.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you asking about the cost of steel or the capital cost?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : There is a specific figure quoted, namely, Rs. 4100.

MR. SPEAKER : Selling price is not with him.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : He is asking about the capital cost of production, Sir. There is a lot of difference between cost of production and capital cost. My hon. friend has stated that Shri Vajpayee has said that the steel produced in Bokaro will be sold at Rs. 4100 per tonne. Shri Vajpayee is a forceful speaker and I do not know how he said that, Sir, the investment cost per tonne in Bokaro would be Rs. 2500 per tonne, not Rs. 4100 per tonne, as stated by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : We have been told by the hon. Minister that the delay was not on account of Russian supply, but it was from the side of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. The Minister said some time back about lack of orders in the Heavy Engineering Corporation and therefore there is unutilised capacity in the factory. The Heavy Engineering unit has been set up in collaboration with Czechoslovakia and Russia. I would like to know particularly why the Heavy Engineering Corporation has not been able to meet the requirements of the Bokaro steel plant in time.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said already, there is no lack of orders. They have enough orders to go on for another two years. In the first stage production orders are all placed on HEC. But the production schedule in HEC has not picked up sufficiently. Every effort is being made to see that the supply of equipments and structural from HEC is kept up to schedule and they step up the supply of backlog, so that the schedule of completion by December, 1971 of the first blast furnace will be maintained.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Just now, we have been told that there is no delay in the supply of refractories according to the Russian specifications. May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian manufacturers are providing refractory bricks according to the Russian specifications, which are cheaper, but the Russian want Russian bricks to be imported, which are three times costlier and, therefore, they are rejecting the Indian refractory bricks, and if so, whether that is one of the causes for delay in the construction of this plant?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, whatever orders the indigenous manufacturers can take, we are giving to them. Actually, we are thinking of setting up more refractory plants and thereby increasing the existing capacity. Whatever orders can be taken by the indigenous manufacturers are given to them; it is only the balance...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is it a fact that it is a part of the report that they are deliberately not accepting the bricks supplied by the Indian manufacturers even though they fulfil the specifications and they are cheaper, because they want to import the bricks from Russia?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no deliberate attempt in this. The specifications are rigorous and hard because of the nature of the construction and the requirement, and where the bricks do not come up to the specifications, there is difficulty. But otherwise, there have been cases in which there has been first rejection, second rejection and third rejection. But the Indian manufacturers have been able to come up to the specifications and their supplies have been accepted.

Production of Scooters in Collaboration with U. A. R. and Yugoslavia

*575. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for joint production of scooter, under the economic

co-operation agreement among India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the discussions held at the tripartite meetings in July and September this year, the possibility of manufacturing a well known brand of scooter which would be acceptable to all the three countries has been recognised. The model of the scooter is yet to be finalised. Further action in the matter would follow after a firm decision, is taken on the specific model of scooter to be manufactured on a tripartite basis.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अभी तक इस स्कूटर का मॉडल फाइनलाइज नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० ए० आर० और यूगोस्लाविया के आर्थिक सहयोग से जो स्कूटर यहाँ बनाया जायेगा, उसके दाम क्या होंगे और आजकल बाजार में जो स्कूटर मिलते हैं, क्या वह स्कूटर उनसे सस्ता होगा।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The hon. Member is too early in asking for the price. We have yet to decide on the model which would be acceptable to all the three countries. Only after knowing to what extent each country will be able to manufacture these items we shall be able to decide upon the price.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक बायाम लोगों का सवाल है, मॉडल से इन्हें कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। उन्हें तो स्कूटर चाहिए, जिसको मिडिल क्लास के लोग सुविधा के साथ इस्तेमाल कर सकें। खैर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस समय हमारे देश में स्कूटर बनाने के जो कारखाने हैं, उनकी क्षमता क्या है और क्या उनकी पूरी क्षमता के अनुसार प्रोडक्शन हो

रहा है ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों नहीं और उसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : That is entirely a different question. It does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The price at which the scooter should be sold has relation to the price at which it should be available in all these three countries.

As regards the availability of scooter at a cheaper price in India, we have already taken steps, and we have issued letters of intent to about 12 firms, and, therefore, the price is likely to fall when they go into production.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : How much lower will it be ?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir the Minister has not answered my question about the capacity of the present factories and whether they are working to their full capacity or not.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member as also the hon. Minister that they should listen to the Speaker also ? As soon as the hon. Member had asked his question, I said that it did not arise out of the main question, but the hon. Minister started replying to it and he has already replied to it. He is landing himself into too wide a scope, and I am not going to prevent it. Let the hon. Minister reply to his question now.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Let him ask the question, because I want to stick to your advice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is too late now.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I may say that the existing manufacturers are manufacturing even more than their capacity. The requirement in the country in 1973-74 will be about 2,10,000 scooters. The factories licensed at present plus the unit which will be coming in the public sector will be able to meet the country's demand :

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : What about today ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The hon. Minister has said that they are now only planning what type of scooter to make. What is the nature of this particular collaboration, which are the places where the manufacturing sites are going to be located, what is the capital investment and its distribution as between the various partners and how will the distribution of the scooters take place ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Committee which has gone into it has only decided about the components which could be manufactured by each country. About 70 per cent will be manufactured in India, 20 per cent in UAR and 10 per cent, the sophisticated things, in Yugoslavia. It is too early at this stage for me to give the other information asked for.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I do not know why Government are going in for collaboration with foreign countries when we have indigenous capacity and capability to make scooters. Recently an excellent scooter manufactured by a co-operative of unemployed engineers in Kerala was exhibited in Delhi and even the Minister of Industrial Development.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him confine himself to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I just cited an example.

MR. SPEAKER : It is made everywhere, also in Punjab. The question is about a proposal for collaboration with two countries. He should be relevant.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am asking why are they going in for collaboration instead of encouraging local enterprise which will also give employment to our unemployed engineers ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Collaboration is not required to manufacture scooters required for India. If there are indigenous

manufacturers, we would encourage all of them.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Even to the unit in Kerala which the hon. member mentioned, we will extend all help. But this is a tripartite thing involving two other countries. Therefore, a scooter which is acceptable to the other two countries also will have to be manufactured.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : While I welcome any proposal for joint production of scooters under any agreement, is the hon. Minister aware that at present in our country there is a premium of nearly Rs. 1,000 on a scooter.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 2,000.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You cannot get a scooter costing Rs. 3,600 for less than Rs. 4,500-5,000. If so, what steps have been taken to see that more scooters are produced in the country to make them available to the middle class employees who are getting loans from their offices for buying scooters.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : What about the existing units ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is following the answer given to Shri B. S. Sharma's question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same question as Shri Sreedharan's. He asked about Kerala; the hon. member is asking about the whole country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the premium part ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is true that these scooters are sold at a very high premium. We have taken up this matter with the manufacturers. When there is short supply, some of the dealers are indulging in this kind of malpractice. That is the very reason why we wanted to start manufacturing a lakh of scooters in the public sector in addition to the ones we have licenced.

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
What about today ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We have to take some steps at some stage. We have taken this step and I think very soon the position will ease.

Changes in Muslim Personal Law

+

*582. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a section of Muslims in India is demanding changes in the Muslim Personal Law; and

(b) if so, the aspects on which changes are demanded and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) This Ministry has not received any communication demanding changes in Muslim Personal Law.

(b) Does not arise. -

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that there was a demand for making the Muslim personal law, so far as marriage is concerned, an equitable one ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : We have not received any memorandum to that effect from any association.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What is the thinking of the government in this respect, in making marriage an equitable thing as between the communities in this country ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Being a personal law, Government feels that it should be done taking into account the wishes of the community.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : आप से पहले विधि मंत्री श्री गोविन्द मेनन जी ने एक आध

घण्टे की चर्चा में इसी प्रसंग में यह कहा था कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में एक कानून बनाने के मामले पर बहुत तेजी से और बड़ी रुचि से विचार कर रही है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले विधि मंत्री का यह आश्वासन कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा और कब तक आप कुछ करने की स्थिति में होंगे ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I said, unless the community is willing for any amendment in the existing personal law, Government feels that we should not come forward with any amendment.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेलवे इंजन तथा डिब्बों का निर्माण

*583. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में नैरोगेज के इंजनों, सवारी डिब्बों तथा माल डिब्बों का कितनी-कितनी संख्या में निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) नैरोगेज लाइनों को मीटरगेज की लाइनों अथवा बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में छोटी लाइन के निम्नलिखित रेल इंजन, सवारी डिब्बे और माल डिब्बे बनाने का विचार है :

रेल इंजन	—	10
सवारी डिब्बे	—	139
अन्य सवारी वाहन	—	29
रेल कार	—	20
माल डिब्बे	—	1181

(ख) छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में या मीटर लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में कोई

विशिष्ट नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। प्रत्येक मामले में गुण-दोषों के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा। जो इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि उसके लिए यातायात और वित्तीय औचित्य क्या है और कितना धन उपलब्ध है। साथ ही इस बात पर भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि अलामप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति, 1969 ने इन लाइनों के लिए क्या सिफारिशें की हैं।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहू : जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया—मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि सचमुच में इन इंजनों आदि का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा तथा जो संख्या वह बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, क्या उनसे नैरो-गेज लाइनों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो जायेगी ?

श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी : अभी इन सब मामलों पर गौर हो रहा है, कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया है, कुछ टेन्टे-टिव आर्डर हम लोगों ने स्टाक्स और लोकोमोटिव्स के प्लेस कर दिये हैं। नैरो-गेज लाइन्स के लिये अनइकानामिक ब्रांच लाइन्स की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार किया जा रहा है, लेकिन इस पर ठीक से विचार अभी होगा, जब हमारी फाइनेन्शियल पोजीशन के बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट होगी इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी रिकवायरमेन्ट्स क्या हैं, कहाँ तक हम उनको फुलफिल कर सकते हैं—इन सब बातों को भी देखना होगा।

जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है—इस प्लान में और फिफथ प्लान में हमारी नैरो गेज लाइन्स की कितनी रिकवायरमेन्ट्स हैं और उनको हम कहाँ तक पूरा कर सकेंगे, इसके बारे में अभी कुछ कहना मुमकिन नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश को आजादी प्राप्त हुए इतने वर्ष हो चुके हैं, अभी तक यह सरकार तय नहीं कर सकी कि नैरो गेज लाइन्स को ब्राड गेज लाइन्स में

बदलने के लिये कितना समय लगेगा, इस सम्बन्धी कोई फाइनल योजना भी नहीं बन पाई है। जब तक नैरो गेज का ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तन नहीं होता, उस समय तक इन लाइनों को ठीक तरह चलाने के लिए नये इंजनों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी या नहीं, इसके बारे में भी गवर्नमेन्ट ने अब तक नहीं सोचा, इनको बनाने का काम भी अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ—इतनी लापरवाही के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ? यह लापरवाही जल्द से जल्द खत्म हो और नैरो गेज लाइनों की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं, उसकी पूर्ति का सामान वहाँ जल्द से जल्द पहुँचाया जा सके—इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी : मैंने अभी बताया है कि आवश्यकता हमें मालूम है और उस पर हम लोग कार्य भी कर रहे हैं, कुछ चीजों के आर्डर लेस भी कर दिये गये हैं। जहाँ जहाँ लोकोमोटिव्स की जरूरत है, उनके बनते ही लगा दिये जायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I request the Minister to understand that the question is whether they have some settled, scheduled programme for replacement of that. That is a simple question and he can say yes or no.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : In reply to the main question I have said that we have scheduled for production of locomotives, wagons and coaching stock.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The hon. Minister is absent from the House. The hon. Deputy Minister himself introduced the question of narrow-gauge lines. The House knows that the Shadhara-Saharanpur narrow-gauge system has been closed and other narrow-gauge railways are also about to be closed as Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu says. Hundreds of employees and millions of people are going to be put to a disadvantage due to such closure. Will they see that they are not closed ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : It is entirely a different question. Anyway I can tell the Leader of the Opposition that the hon. Rail-

way Minister has already written to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh about Shahdara-Saharanpur railway line giving certain suggestions but the reply is still awaited. At this stage I am not in a position to say anything more.

श्री हेम राज : अन-इकानामिक लाइन्स के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी गई थी, उसमें एक सिफारिश यह भी थी कि जहाँ-जहाँ नेरो-गेज लाइन्स हैं उनको डीजलाइज कर दिया जाय, क्योंकि वहाँ पर कोयला नहीं पहुँच पाता है, बहुत देर से पहुँचता है और जाया भी जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फोर्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में नेरो-गेज लाइन्स को डीजलाइज कर दिया जायेगा और कांगड़ा वैली रेलवेज में डीजल इंजिन लगा देंगे ताकि वहाँ पर माल वगैरहा जल्द पहुँच सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Members not to make efforts to enlarge the scope of the question. If I say so to a Member, the Minister is ready with the replies; they also do not listen to me. The question is about the number of narrow-gauge engines, passenger coaches, wagons; but now questions are asked about the narrow-gauge railway lines.

SHRI HEM RAJ : I am asking about the dieselisation of the narrow-gauge lines....
(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He is now taking it to himachal Pradesh.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Sir, you have said just now that Members are widening the scope of the question. Apart from that, I want to know whether it is proper for an hon. Member, who had been holding this portfolio as a Minister, to raise this question himself—the problems which he himself had to go into. As an ex-Minister, can he put that question, in the light of the oath of secrecy he had taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : I had said that the oath has become very old now. He is already the leader of the Opposition.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Even here in the House, as a Minister, I had announced that no railway would be allowed to be closed, and that even in regard to the Shahdara-Saharanpur railway, an engineering survey could be made to convert it into a broad-gauge line. But the present Government are violating it due to their *sadachar*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate between an Ex-Minister and the present Minister. Kindly answer the question.

SHRI HEM RAJ : I asked about dieselisation.

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : As far as the dieselisation question is concerned, and about the particular line referred to by the hon. Member, I said that diesel rail cars will be provided whenever feasible, as soon as they are ready.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शमश्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के संबंध में पूछना चाहता हूँ। सीमाग्य से उस समय श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी रेल उपमंत्री थे और उन्होंने इसी सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि शाहदरा-सहारनपुर नेरो गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय सर्वे कर रहा है तो यह सर्वे पूर्ण हो गया है या नहीं ?

दूसरे, वह रेलवे लाइन साढ़े चार महीने से बन्द पड़ी है। तो क्या वे इसी प्रतीक्षा में हैं कि उस क्षेत्र से संबंधित लोग रेल मंत्री के घर पर आकर सत्याग्रह करें, तभी चतुर्वेदी जी उसका जवाब देंगे ?

श्री रोहनलाल चतुर्वेदी : पहले यह कहा गया था और इसका सर्वे हम करा भी रहे हैं लेकिन अभी उसका एग्जैमिनेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

Import of Steel

*584. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industry has pressed for import of steel on a selective basis;

(b) the total quantity of availability of steel in the country and requirement of steel by the industry; and

(c) the gap in demand and supply and how it is likely to be filled up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The import policy for iron and steel is always framed on a selective basis. Requests from individual or groups of industries are also generally for those categories of steel required by them.

(b) According to the report of the Steering Group the domestic requirements in 1970-71 were estimated to be of the order of 5.5 million tonnes. Availability is likely to be about 5.0 million tonnes. On account of the spurt in demand subsequent to the Report of the Steering Group, the requirements may be somewhat higher than then estimated.

(c) In order to meet the gap between availability and requirements during the year, Government adopted the following measures :

(i) Tackling the bottlenecks in internal production with a view to removing them as early as possible ;

(ii) Regulating exports ;

(iii) Taking up various import programmes over and above the normal import policy. These include :

(a) Ad-hoc increase in the import licences already held by actual users.

(b) Special clearance of imports by actual users of certain categories. Up to 50% of their total consumption in 1969-70; as well as full import of all categories of mild steel against confirmed export orders; and

(c) Arranging bulk imports by public sector undertakings.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I come straight to the question. Because of the shortages in steel, the Government about six weeks back announced a policy that the manufacturers would be allowed to import billets and other similar items on the basis of 50 per cent of their previous year's consumption. Though six weeks have passed, no decision has been taken by the Government either—

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise from this question ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It arises from this question. This is about the import of steel. The Government has taken a policy decision but licences are not being issued.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking you to put your question straight.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am asking the question, Sir. Since the policy decision has already been taken about six weeks back, what are the hurdles that are coming in the way of issuing import licences for these items which you had announced, and by what time do you expect that the licences will be issued ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Under the new liberalised import policy, the licences which will be issued on the basis of the consumption of 1969-70, are being processed and a decision will be taken very soon.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, I wish the Minister had been clear. My question was, when the policy was announced about six weeks back, why the issue of licences is being delayed and by what time will they issue them.

My second question is this. Even in the past, in the case of imports having already taken place about six months back, about 60,000 tonnes of steel sheets were imported, and about 20,000 tonnes are still lying unallotted and unallocated. While there is shortage, what are the reasons that the steel which has already come into the country is not being allocated speedily, and why it is allowed to be rusting and not allocated to the starving industry?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The hon. Member is asking a rather very vague question, because the various categories of steel are required by different persons. The automobile industry requires one type of steel; the export engineering industry requires one type of steel. There are certain categories of steel which have not been lifted. But the requirements of the industry as such are fully met. With regard to imports, I have already said that these are being considered by Government and a decision will be taken very soon, in another 10 to 15 days.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He said the question is vague. Every single tonne of steel imported was on the basis of indent given by the industry on their requirement. Therefore, where does the question of not lifting them arise? What action are you taking?

MR. SPEAKER : Has the Minister got anything to add?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I have already given the reply.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I know from the very highly able and personable minister whether recently liberal imports have been allowed to the steel tube industry on the plea of the industry that they are going to export a large tonnage abroad, without taking any firm undertaking from them that such exports if not made by them will be punitive? If this sort of thing is allowed without taking any bank guarantee, there will be frauds perpetrated of the type of Aminchand Pyarelal. The industry has been allowed to make large imports without the ministry taking any commitment from these people

which could be enforced in case the industry failed to fulfil the export commitments.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We know that innuendos and insinuations are not allowed in supplementaries. Is coaxing allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): It is true, to meet the scarcity of steel, liberal imports have been allowed. They have not actually come, but licences have been given. So far as the tube industry is concerned, the Ministry of Foreign Trade said that there are certain parties which are facing court cases outside for failure to honour their export commitments. I order to help them in their hardship against court cases, the ministry said that a certain amount of steel import should be given to them, so that they are able to meet their commitments. Licences have been given in those cases. There is no question of not honouring commitments and not taking any guarantee.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I seek your protection, Sir. What precautions have been taken to ensure that in the case of failure of exports they will be punished? What about a specific answer to a specific question? I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I seek protection from you. Please sit down.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think I have given a very specific answer. But if he wants the terms of the licence, that is issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and they will be able to give the details.

Amalgamation of Sick Industries with Healthier Units in West Bengal

***585. SHRI RAMKISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI V. NARSIMHA RAO :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and

Industry has suggested to Government that permission may be given to the sick industrial units in WEST BENGAL to amalgamate with healthier units; and

(b) If so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of Addition of proposed Small Car on Traffic Conditions in Metropolitan Cities

*573. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the existing traffic conditions in metropolitan cities and big towns and the further improvements that would be needed when the small car projects go into production and a large number of small cars are put on the roads year after year;

(b) whether the Planning Commission or any other authority has prepared a master plan to deal with the anticipated tremendous pressure on the roads in cities and big towns by the addition of small cars year after year; and

(c) the anticipated capital expenditure which the country will have to incur in providing additional facilities for easy flow of traffic ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission has examined the existing traffic and transportation problems in the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi.

(b) No specific study regarding the impact of the small cars on road traffic has been made.

(c) Does not arise.

तोक्यो में औद्योगिक सम्मेलन

*574. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तोक्यो में 19 सितम्बर को हुए दूसरे औद्योगिक सम्मेलन में भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि एशियायी देशों को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि विकसित देशों से ऊँची दरों पर तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बजाय वे आपस में अपनी तकनीकी जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान करें;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिन देशों को यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार्य था उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त प्रस्ताव के अनुसार भारत को किन एशियायी देशों से तकनीकी जानकारी मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ। इस प्रकार का एक सुझाव दिया गया था।

(ख) हमारे द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव की सम्मेलन ने पुष्टि की।

(ग) एशियाई देशों के बीच आपसी आदान-प्रदान को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से ऐसा किया गया है। इसके लिए क्या विशिष्ट प्रबन्ध किए जाएँ यह हम लोगों की आवश्यकताओं तथा एशियाई देशों में टेक्नोलॉजी का कितना विश्वास होता है, इस पर निर्भर करेगा।

Involving State Governments in formulating Industrial Policy

*576. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have recently taken a decision on the question of involving the State Governments in evolving industrial policy as a whole; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) . The views of State Governments are always given due consideration in the formulation of industrial policies and in the process of industrial licensing. There is no change in the policy.

Special Cell for Promotion of Joint Ventures Abroad

*577. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special cell is proposed to be set up in his Ministry to promote joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries where joint ventures are proposed to be launched ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Ventures are proposed to be promoted, in all countries, particularly in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Supply of Machine Tools by HMT to U. S. A.

*578. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether American technicians, after satisfying themselves regarding the quality of the machine tools manufactured by Hindustan Machine Tools, have agreed to supply required machinery and know-how to India to supply back to them the special machine tools in American market; and

(a) whether India has similar arrangements with other industrially advanced countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Bangalore has entered into a licence agreement with American Tool Company for joint development of Heavy Duty Engine Lathes and Machining Centres for Drilling; Milling and Boring operations for marketing these products in the American market. A team of American distributors, Editors of leading Machine Tools Publications and Executives of M/s. Wyle Laboratories recently visited the units of H. M. T. and were satisfied that Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. are capable of manufacturing machine tools of the quality and sophistication needed by the American market. H. M. T. has also an agreement with M/s. Hermann Kolb of West Germany for the purpose of sale and service of Radial Drills and for joint development and manufacture of more heavy and sophisticated Radial Drills. It is understood that in the Private Sector too, some companies are negotiating for similar arrangements.

Defects in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

* 579. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain serious technical defects in the design of the Steel Mill and other plant of the Alloy Steel project, Durgapur have come to light;

(b) if so, whether the Central Engineering and Design Bureau has investigated the matter and found out whether the Consultants or Plant suppliers are responsible; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI P. R. BHAGAT):

(a) and (b). Certain deficiencies, largely in the Sheet Mill complex of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur were brought to the notice of the Government by Hindustan Steel Limited.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Setting up of Machine Tool Accessory Plant

*580. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up two machine tool accessory plants to manufacture components for the Hindustan Machine Tools;

(b) the proposed location and production capacity of the envisaged plants, and

(c) the precautions taken to determine the location of the plants to prevent concentration of Industrialization in the specific areas to the detriment of the industrially backward areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government of India have no proposal to set up any machine tool accessories plants to manufacture components for the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. However, the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., Bombay (SICOM) and the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu (TIDCO) had requested the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., to prepare Feasibility Reports for setting up machine tool accessories plants. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, has since prepared the Feasibility Reports and submitted them to the respective Corporations.

The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd., (Bombay) have later requested Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., to prepare a Detailed Project Report for the implementation of this scheme. H. M. T. have agreed to prepare the Detailed Project Report. The details regarding location and production capacity of this Plant are yet to be decided.

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation proposes to locate the unit at Arkonam in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu with an annual production capacity worth Rs. 92 lakhs.

(c) This will be gone into at the appropriate time. However, it is expected that the Corporations will be guided by this objective in proposing the sites for the location of the Plants.

Training Facilities for the Blind

*581. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered for providing certain more training facilities for the blind in the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Training of the blind is the primary responsibility of State Governments. The Government of India have, however, set up a National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun which is to be further developed in the IV Plan.

(b) Some of the new sections contemplated by the Centre in the IV Plan include,

(i) A training course in orientation and mobility;

(ii) Expansion of the Sheltered Workshop;

(iii) Expansion of the School for Partially-sighted Children;

(iv) Setting up of a Teacher Training Centre; and

(v) Setting up of a research wing.

Demand for Nationalisation of Light Railways run by Martin Burn

*586. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Martin Burn Railways, Head Office Staff Union met him on the 12th November;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they, in a memorandum, demanded the nationalisation of the five Light Railways now being run under the management of Martin Burn; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that he is in touch with the West Bengal, Bihar and U. P. Governments regarding the stoppage of issue of fresh licences for buses and trucks on the routes parallel to these lines, and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The Ministry of Railways wrote to Chief Minister of U.P., requesting him to help the employees of the Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway which has been closed down since 1-9-70 either by offering them employment in U.P. Government Roadways or issuing permits to staff Cooperatives for running the road services. If either of these alternatives was not possible, the Chief Minister was requested that further issue of road permits for the routes in the area be stopped, and even the existing ones curtailed, to the extent possible, to enable the Light Railway to be operated by a staff Cooperative Society, without incurring losses. The reply of the Chief Minister is awaited.

(ii) The Minister for Railways has also written to the Governor of West Bengal requesting him to consider the taking over and running of the Light Railways in West Bengal, which are to be closed from 1-1-71.

(iii) There has been no correspondence with the Government of Bihar as there is no indication that the Light Railways in that State are likely to be closed down.

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों का विकास

*587. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 1970-71 में अपने राज्य में लघु उद्योगों के विकास हेतु कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार से किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी गई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास की मुख्य योजनायें ये हैं :

1. उद्योगों को राज्य सहायता अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ऋण ।

2. बिजली सहायता ।

3. लघु उद्योग निगम की हिस्सा पूंजी में वित्तियोजन ।

4. परीक्षण, क्वालिटी माकिंग तथा विपणन सहायता ।

5. तकनीकी योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को सहायता ।

लघु उद्योगों की योजनाओं पर 1970-71 में 27.04 लाख रु० खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव था । इसके अतिरिक्त 9.53 लाख रुपये औद्योगिक बस्तियों पर व्यय किये जाने थे । 1970-71 के दौरान लघु उद्योगों पर पूर्वानुमानित व्यय 12.83 लाख रु० है और इस वर्ष का औद्योगिक बस्तियों पर व्यय 7 लाख रु० है । ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्र से राज्य को मिलने वाली एक मुक्त सहायता को यह व्यय करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

Stocks of Steel lying in Stockyards of Steel Plants

*588. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge stocks of steel have piled up in the stockyards of the steel plants and the producers have been asked to discontinue the supplies ;

(b) whether the trade and small users are complaining of non-availability of steel;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the causes for this development in the steel distribution system; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify the defects ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ultimatum to Government by Locomotive Running Staff

*589. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Locomotive running staff have given an ultimatum to Government to their demands;

(b) if so, the details of the ultimatum/demands put forth by them; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). It is understood that the unrecognised All India Loco Running Staff Association passed a resolution at a conference held at Vijaywada on 25th and 26th August, 1970 that if their demands were not settled within 90 days from the date of passing the resolution, the Association would resort to direct action to solve their problems.

The demands relate to certain local issues affecting the Loco. Running Staff on the Southern Railway, as well as certain general issues relating to service conditions of the employees viz., pay-scales, working hours, absorption of medically incapacitated staff etc.

Most of the issues of local nature relating to Southern Railway have been examined and action, as necessary, has been taken. Most of the general demands relating to service conditions of employees of all Railways will be broadly considered by the Third Pay Commission appointed by the Government; and certain issues relating to change in Hours of Employment Regulations and Pay-scales of running staff have been referred to Railway Labour Tribunal. whose recommendations are awaited.

Demand for Iron and Steel in Engineering Industries

*590. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of iron and steel by the engineering industries in India during the last one year; and

(b) how much of the above demand is met by the Steel Plants in the public and the private sector and how much of it is met by imports?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The information is not readily available, as no separate estimate of demand and no separate statistics of supply have been prepared or are maintained for the Engineering industries.

Decline in Consumption of Coal by Railways

*591. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that consumption of coal by the Railways has been declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the consumption of coal by Railways during the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is due to drop in traffic hauled by steam traction and measures taken to economise in the use of fuel.

(c) Coal consumption statistics of Railways are compiled financial yearwise; the consumption of coal by Railways during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Coal consumption in million tonnes</i>
1967-68	16.90
1968-69	16.28
1969-70	16.09
(Tentative)	

Competition between Small Scale Industries and major Tyre Industries for manufacture of High Pressure Hoses

*592. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major tyre companies are manufacturing and marketing high pressure hoses for automobiles;

(b) whether Government propose to restrict production of high pressure hoses for manufacture of brake hoses to small scale industries with a view to curb unfair competition and giving boost to small scale industries; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Only one automobile tyre manufacturing company, two bicycle tyre manufacturing companies and two other miscellaneous rubber manufacturing companies are producing and marketing high pressure hoses such as brake hoses for automobiles.

(b) and (c). Production of hydraulic brake hoses for automobile requires a high degree of technical knowhow and manufacturing skill, besides facilities for precise testing of the finished products. This item is not reserved for the small scale nor have any complaints of unfair competition been received from the small scale industries. In view of this, Government do not propose to restrict production of this item to small scale industries. However, if any small scale units set up necessary facilities for the manufacture of this item, this will be kept in view before allowing any further expansion in the large scale sector.

**Lack of Transport Facilities for
Movement of Jute from
North Bengal and Bihar
to Mills in Calcutta**

*593. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether movement of jute from North Bengal and Bihar to jute mills in Calcutta is being handicapped due to the lack of transport facilities by goods train;

(b) whether Railway booking of jute from these areas is being deliberately delayed due to collusion between some Railway officials and jute millers in order to force low price for jute for the cultivators; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter and take adequate steps for quick movement of jute by goods trains from North Bengal and Bihar to Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) So far as railways are concerned, there is no difficulty in ensuring supply of adequate wagons for movement of jute. However, the heavy congestion in Cossipore Road Goods Shed the principal terminal for jute in Calcutta area and in some Mill sidings due to slow removal of unloaded jute by trade and the consequent immobilisation of large number of loaded jute wagons is seriously affecting the efforts of Railways to step up despatches of jute. The matter was reviewed by the Jute Commissioner at a high level meeting with the jute interests and the Railways. As per decision taken at this meeting, the jute loading is being regulated to Calcutta area.

**इस्पात की देश में खपत तथा उसका
निर्यात**

*594. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 के अन्त तक इस्पात की देश में खपत तथा उसके निर्यात के लिए इस्पात का उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व में इस्पात की खपत तथा माँग में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है और विदेशी मंडियों में इस्पात की माँग को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारा निर्यात का लक्ष्य बहुत कम है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) चतुर्थ योजना विकास कार्यक्रम में वर्तमान 95 लाख टन इस्पात पिंडों की क्षमता को पंचम योजना अवधि के अन्त तक 190 लाख टन तक बढ़ाना सम्मिलित है ।

(ख) 1960 में विश्व-भर में क्रूड इस्पात उत्पादन 3280 लाख टन हुआ था जबकि 1969 में इसका उत्पादन 5740 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है । देश में इस्पात की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1970-71 के लिए निर्यात की सीमा 675.170 टन रखी गई है ।

**Precision Instruments Factories at
Palghat and Kota**

*595. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up two Precision Instruments factories, one at Palghat (Kerala) and the other at Kota in collaboration with Soviet Russia;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 650 acres of land was acquired in Palghat to set up the factory and even electric and water connections were given and some appointments were also made;

(c) what was the total expenditure incurred by Government to set up the factory at Palghat and the reason why the factory has not been set up so far;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Soviet Russia went back from its promise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to set up the factory soon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government originally decided to set up two plants, one Precision Instruments Project at Kota (Rajasthan) and the other Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat (Kerala) with Soviet assistance. The Government of Kerala acquired 588.22 acres of land and made it available to the Instrumentation Limited to set up a factory at Palghat. Arrangements were also made by the State Government to provide water and electricity connections. A Skeleton cell was established in early 1967 to develop the land at Palghat. The total expenditure incurred on this Plant before the decision for its postponement was taken, is Rs. 35.14 lakhs.

A review of the implementation of the Palghat Project was undertaken by the June 1967 when it was found that with reduced investment in process industries due to the resources position and slackening of demand, large capacity at the Kota Plant and Palghat Plant would remain surplus. Further, the Palghat range of instruments are complementary to the Kota factory products which cannot be marketed without the former. As the demand was shrinking to about a fourth of the estimated value and the need for ensuring the economic viability of the Kota Unit which had already commenced commercial production had become urgent, it was decided to postpone the implementation of the Palghat project and base the Palghat range of instruments of manufacture at the Kota Plant during the Fourth Plan period. This would enable the Company to meet the immediate requirements of Bokaro Steel and Thermal Power Plants.

The whole position with regard to the setting up of the Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat would be reviewed further towards the end of the Fourth Plan period after watching the trend of demand and the growth of user industries, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Free Legal Aid to the Poor

*596. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide legal aid to the litigants who are unable to afford and thus fail to get justice ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMAN-THAIYA) : (a) No scheme for the provision of legal aid by government to litigants who are unable to afford it is at present under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Monopoly in Industrial Sector

*597. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, while addressing the Indian Merchants Chamber in Bombay on October 5, 1970, he said that Government was firm on "dismantling feudal family units in the industrial sector" to widen the base of economic development ;

(b) if so, how do Government propose to do that ; and

(c) the results of the steps taken so far in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). While speaking to the Indian Merchants Chamber in Bombay the Minister of Industrial Development and Internal Trade had reiterated Government's policy of preventing concentration of economic power and said

that family hold on industry was feudal in concept and should be replaced by larger public ownership and professional management. Government propose to implement this through their industrial policy supported by the powers conferred by the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) and the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and the Patents Act. The policy is in the process of implementation and the results so far are satisfactory.

**Maintenance of Discipline in Steel
Melting Shop of Durgapur
Steel Plant**

*598. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to adopt drastic measures in case employees of the Durgapur Steel Plant do not observe proper discipline and indulge in illegal labour activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the employees unions to such an ultimatum ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :
(a) The question of taking action against those workers of the Plant who do not observe discipline, is the concern of the Plant Management and not of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Production of Radios and Electronic
Goods by Small Scale
Industries**

*599. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of incentive given by Government to the small scale industries producing radio and other electronic consumer goods; and

(b) the number of workers employed in the production of radios in the small scale sector and in other sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) : The following special incentives have been given to encourage the small scale sector :

(i) An excise duty of Rs. 10 is levied on each set priced at Rs. 165 or less made by the organised sector, while the small scale sector is exempt from this levy; and

(ii) Small Scale units are permitted and 42 "ad hoc" increase of 75% over the previous year's import entitlement.

(b) Organised sector : 11,000 persons
Registered units 20,000 persons
with Directors
of Industries

**Tool and Alloy Steel held by
Customs Authorities**

*600. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the customs authorities have held up the clearance of tool and alloy steel worth several lakhs of rupees, which are reported to have arrived in the country recently;

(b) if so, the total amount of demurrage assessed on this consignment; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing the huge quantity of steel essentially needed in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c) . According to the Customs Authorities no tool and alloy steel imports have been detained by them. However, some consignments are lying uncleared by the importers who have imported this material

under the Registered Exporter's Import Policy formulated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

**Stenography Examination Held by
Ministry of Industrial Develop-
ment and Internal Trade in
September, 1970**

3629. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade had a Stenography examination in September, 1970 for which the U. P. S. C. had forwarded applications of some employees;

(b) whether certain Lower Division Clerks in the U. P. S. C. have been selected and offers of appointment have been made to them;

(c) whether the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade has repeatedly requested for the appointment of these persons and also for relieving them; and

(d) if so, the reason for not relieving them when their applications were recommended by the U. P. S. C. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) (a) to (c) . Yes, Sir.

(d) The U. P. S. C. have regretted their inability to release majority of them owing to the shortage of Lower Division Clerks in their office. They had informed the candidates while forwarding their applications that their release will depend upon the exigencies of service.

Ban on Export of Scrap

3630. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ban on export of scrap has imposed an obligation on the domestic users to provide outlet for the scrap collection at the level obtained prior to the imposition of the present export ban;

(b) whether the scrap traders have complained that they are facing hardship for want of outlet for their stocks in steel turnings and sheet cuttings; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to find outlet for steel turnings and sheet cuttings stocks as to ensure that the collection of scrap does not suffer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. The current restrictions on export of scrap were imposed with a view to meeting increased domestic demand. The actual offtake, however, depend on several factors including price.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is primarily for the scrap dealers and the scrap users to come to mutually satisfactory arrangements for maintaining a steel offtake. Government also are keeping a careful watch on the situation.

**Arrests made under Untouchability
(Offences) Act, 1955**

3631. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the total number of arrests made by Government under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, during last 2 years ending the 30th October, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Orders for supply of Transformers by Indian Consortium for Power Projects to Foreign Countries

3632. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Consortium for Power Projects (P) Ltd., New Delhi has recently been able to win the contracts against international competition for the supply, erection and commissioning of 66 kv power transformers and for the supply of complete equipment for 66kv sub-station, from the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi, East Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the consortium has participated in other international tenders for power generation and transformer projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Consortium for Power Projects Private Limited, which had recently participated in the international tenders for the supply of power transformers to Tedzani Hydro-Electric Scheme and sub-station equipments for extension of Lilongwe Power Station floated by the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi, East Africa, have won both the contracts. The Consortium shall supply main transformer, generator transformers, station and unit service transformers, earthing transformer, Reactor, minimum oil circuit breaker, metal clad switchgear, control, relay and synchronising panels, volt batteries, battery charges, instrument transformers, lightning arrestors, insulator strings, neutral earthing resistor and fault throwing switch.

(c) and (d). The Consortium has so far participated in 13 international tenders in Ethiopia, Argentina, Mexico, Malawi, UAR, New Zealand, Kuwait, Burma and Syria for power generating and distributing equipment.

Credit Facilities to Small Scale Industries

3633. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating a scheme for making credit available to meet the working capital requirements of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Small scale industries get their working capital requirements from the State Governments under the State Aid to Industries Act as well as from the commercial banks.

Sale of Steel at Pooled Price to Industry

3634. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has approached the Ministry of Steel regarding the possibility of Hindustan Steel pooling imported and indigenous steel and selling both at the common pooled price to all sectors of industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of that Ministry thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) With a view to ensuring that small scale users are not put at a disadvantage against larger units in the same industries, certain suggestions regarding the pooling of the price of imported steel have been made to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

(b) The matter is under consideration in that Ministry.

Promotion from Lower Gazetted Officers to Senior Scale Posts (South Central Railway)

3635. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quota of 33½ per cent earmarked for promotion to senior scale posts from among lower Gazetted Officers is not maintained on the South Central Railway; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There is no quota earmarked for promotion to Senior Scale posts from amongst lower Gazetted Officers.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit Facilities to Small Entrepreneurs by Nationalized Banks

*3636. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has taken up with the Finance Ministry the question of relaxing the criteria for giving credit to small entrepreneurs by nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, whether he has since received any reply from that Ministry and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Paper Production

*3637. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, it is a fact that Government propose to undertake a crash programme very soon to step up paper production by about 1,30,000 tonnes by 1972 to avert the threat of a paper famine in the seventies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Crash Programme schemes of applications from 22 paper mills have been approved for expansion of paper producing capacity. The programme when implemented will augment production of common variety paper by 1,30,000 tonnes during the course of 18 to 21 months against the normal time of more than four years required for setting up of new paper plants. The total capital outlay for implementing this entire programme is likely to cost about Rs. 20 crores. This programme is expected to be implemented by June, 1972.

Export restriction on Scrap

3638. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the scrap requirements of domestic furnace owners per month in :

(1) Heavy Melting

(2) No. 1 Sheet Cuttings

(3) No. 2 Sheet Cuttings

(4) No. 2 A Sheet Cuttings

(5) Steel Turnings, and

(6) Steel Skull Scrap (main Producers), separately during April to September, 1970;

(b) how the present requirements in the above grades of scrap compare with their offtake of the same grades during the same months last year :

(c) whether Government have any accurate data on the scrap inputs of furnaces; and

(d) if not, the basis on which the export restrictions on scrap are justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Information available on the subject is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export Restrictions on Scrap

3639. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the offtake of ferrous scrap and output of steel by electric furnace since April, 1970; if so, the percentage of increase:

(b) what was the tonnage of scrap, exclusive of home scrap, melted by the electric furnaces in 1967, 1968, 1969 and January-September 1970;

(c) whether Government have any data on the actual scrap use of electric furnace owners and the end products produced; and

(d) if not, the basis on which the export restrictions on scrap are justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Steel Furnace Association of India there was an increase of over 8% in the production of steel through electric furnace between April and September, 1970. The offtake of ferrous scrap would have been correspondingly more. The total consumption of scrap by electric furnaces in the calendar year 1969 is reported to be 422,000 tonnes, and the consumption in April-September, 1970 379,000 tonnes. Figures of earlier years are not readily available. The products of electric furnaces comprise ingots, billets and castings. The export of scrap was restricted on account of the increased demand of scrap by domestic furnaces

Court's Orders on disposal of Unserviceable Rails

3640. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the railways have been directed by Court not to dispose of the unserviceable rails lying at various places;

(b) if so, the full details of the Court direction;

(c) the total quantity of unserviceable rails lying stockpiled for disposal now; and

(d) whether Government propose to move the Court to get its order vacated as these rails can presently fetch a very good price and serve as substitute for billets ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Railways have been restrained for the time being by an order of the Court from offering for sale or selling or delivering scrap rails.

(b) A copy of the Court order is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4504/70*]

(c) Approximately 1.34 lakh tonnes as on 30.6.70.

(d) Government has already moved the Court to have the Court order vacated.

Distribution of Lambretta Scooters in Delhi through M/s. Allied Motors Private Limited

3641. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether distribution of Lambretta scooter in Delhi through M/s. Allied Motors (P) Ltd., has been totally stopped since July, 1970 ;

(b) if so; the reasons therefor;

(c) when will the distribution restart; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the quota of the Delhi dealer temporarily to tide over the gap created by this stoppage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Orders placed with the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, for Supply of Bogies

3642. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of countries other than Thailand and Taiwan who have placed orders for the supply of bogies from Integral Coach Factory, Madras;

(b) whether there are any orders for the supply of tourist cars and diesel rail cars from any countries;

(c) if so, the present production capacity of tourist cars and diesel rail cars in the Integral Coach Factory and whether these orders will be met fully; and

(d) the number of shifts at present working at the job of diesel cars ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Nil. However, Integral Coach Factory, Madras, supplied 66 bogies to M/s. Jessop & Co., Calcutta, who secured an export order for the supply of 33 coaches from Burma. In addition, a quotation for the supply of 120 bogies to Argentina is in the final stage of consideration.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Export of M. S. Turnings and Sheet Cuttings Scrap

3643. SHRI GAJRAJ SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the average 10,000 M/Tons each of M. S. Turnings and Sheet Cuttings scrap per month were exported during April 1969/March 1970 while the exports of the said items have dropped to an average of 5,000 M/Tons per month during the period April/September 1970 due to restrictions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the 30,000 tons each of Steel Turnings and Sheet Cuttings, not allowed to be exported during April/September, 1970 have been melted and converted into steel by domestic electric furnace owners;

(c) if so, how the scrap merchants are claiming that they have dead stocks of these items aggregating 50,000-60,000 tons; and

(d) if not, the steps Government are taking to relieve the scrap merchants of the dead stocks aggregating 50,000-60,000 tons of the said two items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information furnished by the Steel Furnaces Association of India, production of steel from electric furnaces registered an increase of about 25,000 tonnes between April and September, 1970 over the monthly production of March, 1970 as the base.

(c) and (d). According to the Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India, its constituents had on 31.10.70 stocks of about 41,000 tonnes of turnings and borings and 50,000 tonnes of sheet cuttings. These figures have not been verified by Government. The sale/disposal of the collected scrap is a matter to be sorted out primarily by the scrap traders and the scrap consumers. Government are keeping a careful watch on the situation.

Investment in Cigarette Industry

3644. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in cigarette industries in India;

(b) the number of foreigners employed in the cigarette industry and their salaries;

(c) the details of the specific steps which Government propose to take to indianise the cigarette industry; and

(d) the total sale of cigarettes in India in a year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Rs. 2,050 lakhs.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government's policy is to encourage the production of cigarettes by Indian owned firms to take care of the increased demand. Government is also encouraging establishment of companies which are 100% Indian owned.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

C. B. I. Inquiry against Firms

3645. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9322 on the 12th May, 1970, regarding C. B. I. Inquiry against firms and state :

(a) the names and addresses of the firms and companies which have been issued licences after the institution of C. B. I. inquiry against them; and

(b) the reasons for issuing new licences or granting extension to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). M/s. National Co. Ltd., Calcutta, were issued a licence to manufacture Jute Carpet Backing

Cloth after the institution of C. B. I. Inquiry against them. The facts of the case are as following :

The application of M/s. National Co. Ltd., Calcutta, for a licence to instal 100 broadrooms for the manufacture of Jute Carpet Backing Cloth was considered by the Licensing Committee at the meeting held on 21st February, 1970. On the recommendations of the Licensing Committee, a licence was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade in June, 1970. The information that the C. B. I. were conducting investigations against the firm at the instance of the Deptt. of Company Affairs was received by the Ministry of Foreign Trade only after issue of the licence.

The item for which M/s. National Co. Ltd., was licensed is Jute Carpet Backing Cloth, which is intended entirely for export. Licences are being liberally issued to Jute Mills for installation of broadrooms for the manufacture of Jute Carpet Backing Cloth.

Two letters of indent of this type have also been issued to other parties.

Annual returns of Indian companies having Foreign Collaboration

3646. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Companies having foreign collaboration which have submitted their annual returns as required now to enable Government to check the flow of funds by way of fees for technical know-how and royalties; and

(b) the names of companies which have not submitted any annual return?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A Press Note calling upon Indian Companies with running foreign collaborations to submit

an annual return on foreign collaboration was issued, with the object of collecting requisite information on the working of foreign collaboration agreements. An alphabetical list of 312 companies from whom annual returns have been received so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4505/70*]. The information continues to be received from various companies and it is expected that all the companies would be submitting the returns soon.

.Conversions to Christianity

3647. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some States, Harijans, who are converted to Christianity, have been enjoying better facilities than those of other backward communities; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and the number of Harijans converted to Christianity during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been addressed in the matter. Their replies are awaited.

Setting up of Statutory National Fuel and Energy Authority

3648. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the three day national seminar on fuel efficiency, sponsored by the National Productivity Council, which ended on the 7th October, 1970 in New Delhi has recommended the setting up of a statutory national fuel and energy authority to plan and develop a concerted drive throughout the country to intensify maximum efficiency in the use of all forms of energy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sponsors of the seminar are still finalising detailed explanatory notes with which they propose to forward the Resolutions passed by the seminar to the Government. Government will consider the Resolution when received.

Report of Economic Offence Wing, Bombay on working of M/s. Mackenzies Ltd

3649. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been received recently from the Bombay wing of the Economic Offence Wing regarding the working of M/s. Mackenzies Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No Sir. However, Bombay Branch of Central Bureau of Investigation have registered a case under section 5 (2) read with 5 (1) (a) of Prevention of Corruption Act and under section 420 of I. P. C. against the Railway Inspecting Officials and M/s. Mackenzies Ltd., Bombay, which is under investigation.

(b) Certain irregularities are alleged to have occurred during the course of manufacture of railway wagons by M/s. Mackenzies Ltd.

(c) Necessary action will be taken only after the investigations are completed.

Training Scheme for Rehabilitating Unemployed Engineers

3650. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-

VELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new training scheme has been introduced with the help of the Ministry of Industrial Development for rehabilitating unemployed engineers in the country;

(b) if so, whether some regional centres other than the big cities of Dehi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are being considered for this scheme; and

(c) whether Trivandrum or Cochin is being included for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The training will be undertaken at about 20 centres throughout the country.

(c) The training centre for the scheme in the Kerala State will be at the Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur.

Transfer of Tanning and Footwear Corporation of Kanpur to Defence Ministry

3651. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to bring Tanning and Footwear Corporation of Kanpur under the Defence Ministry; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is expected to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pucca Houses for Harijans in Rajasthan

3652. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government have planned to construct 5,000 pucca houses for Harijans;

(b) if so, whether any Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Society has been formed under the guidance of Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and will be laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as available.

मध्य प्रदेश के नेपालनगर में तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सरकारी आवास

3653. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के नेपाल नगर में तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें मकान देने के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध किया गया है; तथा वे किन स्थानों पर रह रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें नित्य पीने का पानी तथा शाक-सब्जी सप्लाई करने का भी कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) 1220 ।

(ख) कम्पनी के मकानों में 1110 अर्थात् 91 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी रह रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). पीने के पानी के संभरण के लिये कम्पनी के पानी विभाग की ओर से पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं। सब्जी के लिए बस्ती के बाजार में छः स्टाल बने हुए हैं। रविवारों को साप्ताहिक बाजार भी लगती है।

Crisis in Tile Industry

3654. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports in the Press of crisis in the tile industry following first the loss of foreign markets and second the reduction in rural house construction, and

(b) if not, whether Government would arrange immediately for an examination of the Tile Industry in Kerala and South Kanara with a view to restoring its market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The exports of tiles have increased from year to year. Necessary action has also been taken directing the construction of agencies in the Public and Private sectors that they should as far as possible encourage utilizing the locally manufactured roofing tiles, flooring tiles, etc.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in backward areas

3655. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has selected 78 industrially backward Districts in

the States for setting up small and medium scale industries ;

(b) if so the names of those Districts and the states in which they are situated ;

(c) whether some more Districts are to be selected for this purpose; and

(d) the assistance which will be provided to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Subsequent, however, to the selection of these 78 districts, some other backward districts have also been selected to qualify for concessions from the financial institutions for starting small & medium scale industries.

(b) A list of districts selected for giving concessional finance from various financial institutions is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4506/70]

(c) Certain proposals from States in respect of other districts to qualify for concessional finance from financial institutions are under consideration.

(d) The details of the concessions announced by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4506/70] The question of extending similar concessions is also receiving the attention of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

Demand for a Separate Wage Board for Railway Employees within the Third Pay Commission

3656. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the categories of Railway employees were left out by the Second Pay Commission ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some such cases were under consideration of the Railways at the time of announcement of the Third Pay Commission,

(c) whether organisations of the Railway Employees have demanded separate Wage Board or a panel within the Third Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. The Second Pay Commission, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, made recommendations in respect of pay scales for only major categories of staff on Indian Railways. The pay scales to all other categories of staff were allotted on the same basis by the Railway Board.

(b) No. However, the demands regarding revision of scales of pay and other service conditions received from the Railway employees or through Organised Labour or otherwise are considered by Government on merit of each case as and when received.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of desirability or otherwise of the setting up of a separate Wage Board or a panel within the Third Pay Commission for Railway employees was considered by Government and it was held that it would not be advisable to make a sectoral approach and the National Commission on Labour had also not been in favour of such an approach.

Overhauling of the Railway Protection Force

3657. **SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to overhaul the Railway Protection Force in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There is no proposal as such to overhaul the Railway Protection Force. But the recommendations of the High Powered Committee on Security and Policing on Railways regarding measures conducive to better security and policing on the Railways are under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the High Powered Committee broadly cover the following :

(i) improvement in the security measures to reduce thefts and pilferages etc.;

(ii) revision of the legal powers of the R.P.F. and improvement in the policing on the Railways; and

(iii) organisational improvement in the Railway Protection Force set-up.

These recommendations are currently under consideration of the Government. The additional expenditure if any can be calculated when the accepted recommendations are to be implemented.

Suspension of Railway Employees

3658. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any procedure prescribed by the Railway Board relating to suspension of Railway employees, and whether the Board had at any time given directives to the officers cautioning them against suspension on flimsy and whimsical reasons so to avoid payment of wages for suspended periods when their cases are finally disposed of in their favour;

(b) how many cases of suspension of Class III and IV employees of Northern Railway were there during the last three years in accordance with the procedure and whether any suspensions had taken place in violation to the prescribed procedure or directives; and

(c) how many of these suspensions were held wrongful by departmental enquiries or by courts of law with the result that Government had to pay full emoluments for the suspended periods and the amount involved thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No procedure has been laid down for placing a railway servant under suspension, but this is done by the competent authority, at its discretion in terms of the Rules. However, directives have been issued to Railway Administrations that discretion in placing Railway employees under suspension should be exercised judiciously taking all factors into consideration, so as to avoid hardship to the employees.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सीमेंट की बोरियों का वजन

3659. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न सीमेंट कारखानों द्वारा अपने एजेंटों के माध्यम से बाजार में बेची जाने वाली सीमेंट की बोरियों में अपेक्षित मात्रा में सीमेंट नहीं होता बल्कि बोरी पर लिखी मात्रा से कहीं कम मात्रा होती है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या इस समय कारखानों में बनाया जा रहा सीमेंट बहुत ही घटिया किस्म का है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि ऐसे सीमेंट की बोरियाँ विशिष्ट रूप से श्रीगंगानगर जिले (राजस्थान) में तथा राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण में उपयोग के लिए वितरित की गई हैं; यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं । देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन भारतीय मानक संस्थान के मानकों के अनुरूप है ।

Production By State-Owned Tannery Corporation

3660. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-owned Tannery Corporation is catering to the needs of the internal market;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) what is the present production capacity of their factories in Kanpur;

(d) which are the other centres of this Corporation producing and processing hides and skins; and

(e) whether there is a proposal for taking over the India Leather Corporation, Madras by this State-owned Tannery Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation commenced production in June, 1969. During the period ending the 31st March, 1970, the Corporation sold products of the value of Rs. 33,74,129/- in the internal market.

(c) A Statement detailing the production capacity of the Corporation's factories at Kanpur is attached.

(d) None outside Kanpur.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

PRODUCT	UNIT	CAPACITY PER ANNUM. INSTALLED LICENSED		
Footwear	Pairs	20,10,000	15,00,000	Single shift
Bark Tannery	Hide	1,80,000	5,10,000	do
Chrome Tannery	Hide	3,60,000	4,50,000	do
Goat Skins	No.	15,00,000	—	do
Industrial Leather	Butts	18,000	30,000	do
Leather Board	Sheet	5,40,000	3,90,000	
		(3 shifts)	(per shift)	
Shoe Finishes	Rs.	12,00,000	—	do
Leather Goods	Rs.	4,80,000	—	do
Extract Powder	Tons.	1,200	1,500	
		(3 shifts)	(3 shifts)	
Rubber Plant	Pairs	6,00,000	5,40,000	
		(2 shifts)	(Per shift)	

मद्यनिषेध पर हुआ व्यय

3661. श्री कांबले : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने मद्यनिषेध पर कितना व्यय किया है; और

(ख) उन राज्यों में जहाँ मद्यनिषेध लागू है, इस दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख) . यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभापटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

South Kanara Bee Keeping Cooperative Society

3662. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why the Director of Kadhi and Bee Keeping, Bombay sanctioned only Rs. 9450 last year to the South Kanara Bee

Keeping Cooperative Society against a modest demand for Rs. 32,000;

(b) considering that the said Society has 600 members in a area very promising for honey, the reason why the current demand for Rs. 52,300 should not be sanctioned for the scheme already submitted; and

(c) the reason why the State Government has failed so far to make disbursement of their Plan provision of Rs. 40 lakhs, towards the scheme for Rs. 6 lakhs submitted by the South Kanara Bee Keepers Society ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The amount of Rs. 9,450 was sanctioned in favour of the Society during the year 1969-70 after taking into consideration capacity of the Society and approved pattern of assistance for the development of Bee Keeping industry.

(b) The current demand of the Society for the year 1971-72 is receiving due consideration.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government. *

Requirement and Production of Newsprint

3663. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement and production of newsprint in the country;

(b) the imports of newsprint made during 1969-70 and that to be made in 1970-71, indicating the countries of origin;

(c) how much of these imports were made on rupee-payment basis; and

(d) the details of newsprint production programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Current annual requirements of newsprint in the country is 2,00,000 tonnes and the current production of newsprint is 40,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) Newsprint imports :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Country
1969-70	1,55,081	1857	Canada, USA., Sweden, Finland, USSR., etc.
1970-71 (up to June)	25,985	316	do

(c) Newsprint imports made on the rupee payment basis :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1969-70	50,411	609
1970-71 (up to June)	10,347	122

(d) (i) The expansion of the only existing newsprint mill (NEPA) in the country to 75,000 tonnes per annum capacity is under implementation and is expected to be completed by the end of 1971.

(ii) The scheme of M/s Shree Gopal Paper Mills for the manufacture of newsprint in Himachal Pradesh in which preliminary survey work connected with the availability of raw materials and negotiation for the same with the State Government have made considerable progress, is likely to be pursued by the party for implementation. The capacity of this unit will be 60,000 tonnes per annum.

(iii) Hindustan Paper Corporation has a proposal to establish a newsprint mill with an annual capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum in the State of Kerala. This project, if taken up immediately, is likely, to be completed by 1974-75.

Agreement on dispute in Durgapur Steel Plant

3664. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Hindustan Steel Workers Union signed an agreement ending the dispute over charge-sheeting of some workers which had put out of action the plant's steel melting-shop since last week of September 1970.

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement;

(c) whether any assurance was given by the management that the cases of the suspended workers would be leniently considered; and

(d) whether the agreement resulted in full production being resumed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4507/70]

(c) It was agreed that the 5 originally charge-sheeted and suspended workers cases may be considered leniently.

(d) The workers resumed work on 1. 11. 70. Production actually commenced from 3. 11. 70, and stabilised by about 9. 11. 70. The production of steel ingots thereafter has been averaging at 2,613 tonnes per day, equivalent to an annual rate of 0.954 million tonnes. Production on certain days exceeded the 1 million tonne level and touched the 1.2 million tonnes annual level.

Indo-British Technological Collaboration

3665. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-British Technological group which met in London recently to consider projects in which the two countries could collaborate has since finalised any list of the projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Indo-British Technological Group held its second meeting in London from 12-16 October, 1970, for more detailed discussions regarding the possibilities of future technological collaboration and joint investment programmes. Besides exploring further the scope for Indo-British collaboration for setting up industries in India, the Group also discussed the opportunities which are increasingly available for

investment in new industries, particularly in South East Asia and in Africa, which might well involve joint investment by British and Indian companies. A copy of the Press Note issued at the end of the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4508/70] Follow-up action on the deliberation of the Group is being taken.

मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण

3666. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बिधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक वर्ष पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन्दौर, जबलपुर, दुर्ग, खण्डवा, रायपुर, मंदसौर, दुमोई, राजनन्द गाँव आदि नगरों में हरिजनों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण की कोई योजना तैयार की थी और उस उद्देश्य के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता माँगी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अभी तक इस उद्देश्य के लिये कोई ऋण मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग) . व्योरा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Charge-Sheeting of employees of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

3667. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 800 employees of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation,

Durgapur were charge-sheeted in August, 1970;

(b) if so, what were the charges framed against these employees;

(c) whether the management is proposing to withdraw these charge-sheets; and

(d) if so, the conditions for this withdrawal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) About 700 employees have been charge-sheeted in August 1970.

(b) The charge-sheets related to staying away from duty without notice during illegal strike and/or unauthorised absence.

(c) and (d). The charge-sheet have been framed under the appropriate standing orders/service rules for specific offences and suitable action will be taken in accordance with the rules. It is not proposed to withdraw any charge-sheet except where leave has been granted on genuine grounds as per rules.

Export and Import of Textile Machinery

3668. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SHANKAR RAO MANE :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-

VELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of major items of textile machinery and spares and accessories, separately in the years 1967, 1968, 1969 and in the first half of 1970;

(b) the imports of major items of such machinery and spares and accessories, separately in these years;

(c) the exports of major items of textile machinery, and spares and accessories in these years;

(d) the extent of unutilised capacity in the country; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

(e) Due to the recession in the Cotton Textile Industry, demand for textile machinery was not adequate to utilise the full installed capacity in the textile machinery industry. However during 1970, the production of textile machinery is likely to be of the order of Rs. 28 crores reducing the unutilised capacity to about Rs. 17 crores.

Statement

Installed Capacity of major items of Textile machinery.	YEAR	Production Value		Unutilised capacity of major items of textile machinery	YEAR	(Rupees in Crores)	
		Major Machinery	Spares and Accessories			IMPORT (for Major machinery, spares & accessories)	EXPORT
45	1967	17.01	20.77	27.99	1967-68	30.13	0.94
	1968	15.07	19.31	29.93	1968-69	17.07	1.83
	1969	19.66	17.02	25.34	1969-70	10.90	5.94
	1970	13.75	11.80		1970-71	2.82	2.53
	(January to June)				(upto June 1970)		(Upto July, 70)

Import of Pig Iron

3669. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPLANI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under reconsideration of the Government for the import of pig iron from some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, from which countries the pig iron will be imported; the quantity likely to be imported and on what terms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Appointment Letters to Successful Candidates of Engineering Services Examination, 1970

3670. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the candidates declared successful in the Engineering Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in May, 1970, have not been issued appointment letters so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Engineering Services Examination, 1970, was conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in August-September, 1970 and not in May, 1970. The results of that Examination have not so far been announced by the Commission.

Investment in Durgapur Steel Plant

3671. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal

Adviser to the West Bengal Government during his recent interview with the Prime Minister has emphasised the need for fresh investment in Durgapur Steel Plant as this could have extremely good effect on the over all industrial climate in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Supply of Steel and Raw material to Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

3672. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Principal Adviser to the West Bengal Government has, during his recent interview with the Prime Minister, emphasised the need for increased supply of steel and other raw materials to small scale industries as under the present quantum of supply, small scale industries in West Bengal could not work more than one shift; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Letters of Intent for setting up of Cigarette Factories

3673. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have issued letters of intent to certain parties to establish Cigarette factories; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the parties concerned and when such letters of intent were issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. N.R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have issued letter of intent to four Indian Companies viz.

	<i>Date of issue</i>
1. K. Narayansa, Bangalore	9-4-1970
2. National Tobacco Co., Calcutta	22-4-1970
3. Murthy & Co., Madras	6-11-1970
4. Krishna Mohan Goel, Calcutta	6-11-1970

रेलवे में चोरियों को रोकने के लिए गोष्ठी

3674. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में चोरियों को रोकने के लिए मार्गोपायों के संबंध में 2 नवम्बर, 1970 को मुगलसराय में एक विचार गोष्ठी आयोजित की गई थी तथा उन्होंने उसका उद्घाटन किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस विचार गोष्ठी में कितने अधिकारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया था; और

(ग) सरकार ने उस विचार गोष्ठी पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया तथा इसका औचित्य क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). मुगलसराय में 2-11-1970 को 'आपरेशन

मुगलसराय' का उद्घाटन करते समय रेल मंत्री ने एक बैठक में भाषण दिया जिसमें कुछ रेल अधिकारी और कर्मचारी, कुछ राज्य पुलिस अधिकारी, रेलवे यूनियन के नेतागण और सामाजिक स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के सदस्य उपस्थित थे ।

बैठक में मंत्री महोदय ने श्रोताओं से अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह कहा कि मुगलसराय यार्ड में चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिए कौन-से तरीके और साधन अपनाये जायें ।

(ग) खर्च का व्यौरेवार हिसाब लगाना अभी बाकी है ।

रेलवे सुरक्षा दल को रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन रखने का निर्णय

3675. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रेलवे सुरक्षा दल को रेलवे बोर्ड के अधीन रखने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कोई विशेष लाभ होगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार का विचार उक्त निर्णय को किस तिथि से क्रियान्वित करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). वस्तुतः स्थिति यह है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा दल अधिनियम, 1957 के अधीन गठित रेल सुरक्षा दल एक केन्द्रीय सांविधिक दल है और इसके गठन के समय से ही यह रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) के अधीन कार्य कर रहा है ।

Conversion of Railway Board into an Autonomous Statutory Corporation

3676. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wanchoo Committee on Railway Accidents has suggested conversion of the Railway Board into an autonomous statutory Corporation to insulate the organisation from outside influence ;

(b) whether Government have examined this suggestion; and

(c) what decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee (1968), have in para 48 of Part II of their Report, observed as follows :

'48. A more radical and fundamental method of eliminating political influence in such matters may be to convert the Railway Board into an autonomous statutory corporation as is the case in the United Kingdom. It is not, however, within the purview of this Committee to investigate into the pros and cons of this proposal and to pronounce on its desirability.'

(b) and (c). This is only an observation. No decision as such is called for in the matter, with reference to this observation.

Chances of Promotion of Railway Guards

3677. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the chances of promotion of the Railway Guards are very limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Union of the Guards in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No. Apart from promotion to the higher grade posts in their own cadre, Guards are considered for promotion to the posts of Assistant Station Masters/ Station Masters, Assistant Yard Masters, Section Controllers, Assistant Trains Controllers, Traffic Inspectors etc. The existing avenues of promotion of Guards are considered adequate.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

मध्य प्रदेश के इंजीनियरों को लघु उद्योगों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना

3678. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने इंजीनियरिंग में डिग्री अथवा डिप्लोमा धारी उद्यमियों को प्रशिक्षण देने तथा उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु उनको वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए एक योजना बनाई है जिसकी व्यवस्था चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने इंजीनियरिंग ज्ञान वाले उद्यक्मी हैं जिन को उक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा तथा क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का भी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सं० र० कृष्ण) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान इन्दौर में दिया जायेगा। यह

आशा की जाती है कि लगभग 100 इंजीनियर उद्यमी प्रतिवर्ष इस केन्द्र में प्रशिक्षित होंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

3679. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों से गत वर्ष और 1970 में अब तक, नए औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना तथा वर्तमान उद्योगों का विस्तार करने के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों से कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं; तथा उन उद्योगों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) ऐसे कितने आवेदन-पत्र हैं जिन पर विचार किया गया है तथा लाइसेंस पर विचार किया गया है तथा लाइसेंस और आशय-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने आवेदन-पत्र हैं जिन पर लाइसेंस तथा आशय-पत्र जारी नहीं किये गये हैं और उनको लाइसेंस न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). विगत वर्ष तथा 1970 (31 अक्तूबर तक) के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हेतु 70 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे, जिसमें से 45 नए औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के, 12 नई वस्तुओं के निर्माण करने तथा 13 पर्याप्त विस्तार करने के बारे में थे। उनमें से 2 आवेदन-पत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र से प्राप्त हुए थे और शेष 68 गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के थे। ये आवेदन-पत्र रसायन, वैद्युत उपकरणों, सहायक मोटर गाड़ियों, वनस्पति, सीमेंट, इलेक्ट्रानिक, बियर, रबड़ की बनी वस्तुएं,

कागज, कृषि की मशीनें, लोहा तथा इस्पात की वस्तुओं तथा अन्य उद्योगों के हैं।

70 आवेदनों में से, क्रमशः एक तथा 3 मामलों में लाइसेंस और आशय-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं, 19 रद्द कर दिए गए हैं, 2 आवेदन आवेदकों ने वापस ले लिए हैं तथा एक में लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी और पार्टी को इसकी सूचना दे दी गई है। शेष 44 आवेदनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इनमें से 16 आवेदनों पर लाइसेंस समिति ने पहले ही विचार कर लिए हैं और शीघ्र ही सरकारी निर्णय जारी किया जाना है अथवा जारी किए जाने की आशा है। यह भी कथितव्य है कि 1 अगस्त 1970 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1970 की अवधि में 19 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे।

Development of Ancillary Industries in Jabalpur

3680. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some years ago the Madhya Pradesh Government had sent a Proposal to the Central Government for developing ancillary industries near Jabalpur Defence establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by the Central Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The proposal to develop ancillary industries around the defence establishments near Jabalpur was made by the State Government some time back. A study made by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries revealed scope for establishment of units such as machine shops, forge shops etc. The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Defence Production.

महिला, बच्चों तथा अपंग व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित सहायता देना

3681. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 50 प्रतिशत से 100 प्रतिशत तक की सहायता देती रही है जिनका उद्देश्य महिलाओं, बच्चों तथा विकलांग व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी कल्याण कार्य करना, सामाजिक सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपाय करना, विशेष रोजगार कार्यालयों की व्यवस्था करना तथा विद्यार्थियों से भिन्न युवकों सम्बन्धी कल्याण कार्य करना हैं, परन्तु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसी सहायता के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). स्त्रियों, बच्चों तथा विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए सामाजिक कल्याण की केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता पाने वाली आयोजित योजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1968-69 तक 50 प्रतिशत का बराबर का अनुदान दिया जाता था। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित बच्चों के लिए व्यवसाय-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण की योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को तृतीय योजना काल से 100 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जा रही है तथा इस कार्यक्रम के लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। शेष कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता को राज्यों को दिए गए खण्ड अनुदानों में शामिल किया गया है।

देशी तथा विदेशी शराब की खपत

3682. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में देशी शराब तथा विदेशी शराब की कितनी खपत हुई; और

(ख) उक्त तीन वर्षों में शराब विक्रेताओं को ठेके देने से सरकार को प्राप्त आय के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभापटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Setting up a Farm for Employment and Training to Beggars

3683. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to set up a farm on the pattern of one in Mysore to provide employment and training to beggars in the Union Territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far it is going to remove beggars from the Delhi streets; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to ask other States to start such projects to remove beggary from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Delhi Administration has included in their Annual Plan proposals for 1971-72 a scheme for setting up an agriculture farm for training beggars in intensive agriculture operations.

(b) The agriculture farm will be utilised for training the inmates of Beggars' Homes run by the Delhi Administration with a view to their ultimate rehabilitation.

(c) Beggary is exclusively a State subject and as such the responsibility of initiating and implementing programmes for eradication of beggary lies within the sphere of the State Governments. However, efforts are usually made to exchange information on successful projects of social welfare.

Closure of Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway

3684. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Saharanpur trade union leaders have demanded immediate re-opening of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway either on the basis of nationalisation or by running it through a Cooperative;

(b) whether a demand for prosecution of the Company's officials for failure to pay workmen's dues has also been made,

(c) whether the Union leaders have undertaken a relay fast to press their demand; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Union leaders have demanded nationalisation of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway. They have also thought of forming a Cooperative to run this Railway.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) (i) The Government do not propose to nationalise the Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway. Also, they are of the opinion that the Shah-

dara Saharanpur Light Railway cannot be run profitably side by side with road services, which have actually been already augmented by the State Government to cater to the traffic which was being carried by the Shahdara Saharanpur Light Railway before it was closed on 1.9.70.

(ii) Regarding the suggestion that a staff cooperative can run the Railway, the employees were advised that it would be preferable to run road transport services through such cooperatives rather than the railway, which would not be profitable due to road competition. In this context the Railway Minister in a letter to the Chief Minister of U. P. asking him to offer employment to the staff of the S. S. Light Railway or to issue road permits to the staff cooperatives has further stated that if this is not possible, no fresh road permits should be issued and the existing road services curtailed somewhat to enable the staff to operate the light Railway through a cooperative, without incurring losses.

(iii) It has been opined that in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hathi Singh manufacturing Company Ltd. Vs. Union of India, the management of the S. S. Light Railway are not liable to be prosecuted for non-payment of retrenchment compensation under the Industrial Disputes Act. However, the Government are making efforts to see that the employees are paid their dues. In a recent meeting of the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) with the Labour and the Management of the S. S. Light Railway, it was agreed by the representatives of the management that the payment of all provident fund dues, and bonus for the period from 1.4.70 to 31.8.70 would be

made before the end of December, 1970.

**Visit of Indian Steel Delegation
to Russia**

3685. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four-man steel delegation
led by Shri R. C. Dutt, Secretary to his Ministry,
visited the Soviet Union recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of this visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The visit was at the invitation
of the State Committee for Foreign Economic
Relations, U. S. S. R., Council of Ministers,
and the delegates were treated as State guests
of the Government of U. S. S. R. They discussed
various topics of mutual interest concerning
Soviet aided projects under this Ministry.

**Container services in Madurai and
Olavakkot divisions**

3686. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has made
any assessment of the existing Railway Container
Services on the Southern Railway;

(b) the places where the Container Service
has been introduced on that Railway; and

(c) the other stations in the Madurai and
Olavakkot divisions (Kerala region) where
this service will be introduced in the year
1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Regular container service has been
introduced between Madras and Bangalor.
Madras and Bombay, Bangalore and Bombay
and between Madras and Calcutta. On experimental
basis, some containers have also been loaded
from Arumugaheri to Bombay, from Bombay
to Tiruchirappalli, from Bombay to Palghat
and between Bangalore and Ernakulam.

(c) None at present.

कांती और मोतीपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों (पूर्वोत्तर
रेलवे) के बीच एक नव निर्मित रेलवे स्टेशन
पर रेलगाड़ियों का न रुकना

3687. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की
मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटियागंज लाइन पर कांती और
मोतीपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक नया स्टेशन
बनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार वहाँ पर
रेलगाड़ियों के न रुकने के कारणों से अवगत है
तथा उस स्टेशन का नाम अभी तक नरियार
स्टेशन क्यों नहीं रखा गया है; और

(ग) उक्त नए हॉल्ट स्टेशन के बारे में
सभी औपचारिकताएँ कब तक पूरी हो जायँगी
तथा रेलगाड़ियाँ कब से वहाँ रुकेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।
स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा श्रमदान से किया जाने
वाला मिट्टी का काम अभी पूरा होना है।

(ख) और (ग). निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने
और हॉल्ट के नाम के बारे में विनिश्चय हो
जाने के बाद प्रस्तावित हॉल्ट पर गाड़ियों का
छहरना शुरू होगा। हॉल्ट का नाम राज्य सरकार

के विचाराधीन है और उसके निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की नई डिबिजन के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास

3688. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की नई डिबिजन की स्थापना के पश्चात् इस डिबिजन में कितने कर्मचारी श्रेणीवार बाहर से नियुक्त किये गये और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को आवास दिया गया और कितने कर्मचारियों को आवास अभी भी दिया जाना है; और

(ख) क्या विशेष रूप से तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के आवास की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चकिया रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

**पर शौड बनाया जाना तथा
स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण**

3689. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चकिया जो कि उत्तर-पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटियागंज सेक्शन का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है, रेलवे स्टेशन शौड न लगाने तथा उसे नए सिरे से न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने शौड के निर्माण तथा बड़ा चकिया स्टेशन को नए सिरे से बनाने की

कोई योजना तैयार की है; यदि हाँ, तो उसे क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) प्लेटफार्म पर शौड की व्यवस्था करने जैसे यात्री-सुविधा के काम एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति के परामर्श से किए जाते हैं, जो कार्यक्रम बनाते समय इसी तरह की सुविधाओं की जरूरत वाले अन्य स्टेशनों की तुलनात्मक आवश्यकताओं और धन की उपलब्धता का खयाल रखती है फिर भी, यात्री याता-यात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वहाँ पहले से ही 41' × 26' का एक प्रतीक्षालय मौजूद है जिसे काफी समझा जाता है। स्टेशन की इमारत के ढाँचे में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि वर्तमान यात्री यातायात को संभालने के लिए उसे काफी समझा जाता है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Civic Amenities in the Railway Colony,
Delhi, Kishan Ganj**

3690. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYAR-
THI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was presented to him by Kishanganj Railway Colony Welfare Association for providing civic amenities viz. community Hall, library, grassy parks, taxi stand etc., to the Railway colony;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the time when these amenities would be made available in the colony ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination.

Replacement of old Electric fittings in Railway Colony, Delhi, Kishan Ganj

3691. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether electric wiring was done in Railway colony, Kishanganj long time back;

(b) whether this wiring has outlived its utility;

(c) whether it is a fact that other electric fittings in the colony viz. fans, regulator etc., are also too old to give satisfactory service;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal for their replacements; and

(e) the time likely to be required for completion of this work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Kishanganj has got 500 Type III, 520 Type II and 910 Type I quarters. The Type III quarters were wired prior to 1950 and the remaining quarters were wired during 1950-56.

(b) The wiring in these quarters has been inspected and found to be in healthy condition except for 125 Type II quarters in which there has been deterioration in casings and cappings due to white ants.

(c) Out of more than 1000 fans provided in these quarters by and large most of them are working satisfactorily.

(d) and (e) . The work of rewiring of the 125 Type II quarters referred to in answer to para (b) above is proposed to be taken up during 1971-72.

Industrial Units in Punjab

3692. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-
CHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has recently given assurance to the Punjab Government for establishing a large industrial unit in the public sector;

(b) if so, the name of the proposed industrial unit and its location; and

(c) by what time it will be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No assurance of the nature referred to in the question was given by the Prime Minister. In her speech in a meeting at Patiala a few weeks back, referring to the demands for setting up heavy industries in the State, the Prime Minister drew attention to the Five Year Plans and to the decisions taken by the National Development Council regarding the competing demands from various States. She also made a reference to the tremendous progress made by the Punjab in agriculture and in the small-scale sector and emphasized the need for building up the necessary infra-structure for industrial growth.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Demands by the staff of Signal and Telecommunications of Indian Railways

3693. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Signal and Telecommunications staff of the Railways are demanding recognition to their Union, fixed working hours, over-time allowance, promotions etc. ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that about forty employees staged a demonstration in this connection in Delhi on the 10th November, 1970 outside the Northern Railway Headquarters in Barode House;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the staff of Railways have given an ultimatum to Government to concede their demands ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All these demands have been examined by the Government and action, as necessary, has been taken. As regards the recognition of the Association, it is not the policy of the Government to recognise categorywise Associations.

Restrictions on Foreign Collaboration

3694. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has announced some new restrictions for the Indian entrepreneurs to seek collaboration of foreign firms for establishment and expansion of their business/industry in India; and

(b) whether Government have defined certain industries where such new restrictions will have to be observed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of production of Steel at New Steel Plants

3695. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an estimate about the cost of production of steel in each plant was made while deciding about the location of the proposed steel plants at Salem, Hospet and Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details of these estimates and how do they compare with the actual cost of production of steel at each existing private and public sector plants ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). One of the important points considered while deciding the locations of the proposed steel plants at Salem, Hospet and Visakhapatnam, was the assembly cost of raw materials, which has a bearing on the cost of production. The Detailed Project Report, when prepared, would bring out in detail the production cost estimates for each of the plants.

Electrification of Railway line beyond Igatpuri towards New Delhi (Central Railway)

3696. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken for electrification of the Railway line beyond Igatpuri railway station towards New Delhi on Central Railway; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the execution of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Electrification of Railway tracks has already extended from Igatpuri to Bhusaval on 25 KV AC system. Further electrification of Railway tracks between Bhusaval and Itarsi, which forms part of the route from Bhusaval to New Delhi on the Central Railway, is also under examination and would be considered for inclusion in the tentative programme for electrification during 5th Five Year Plan if it is found to be financially and operationally justified and technically feasible.

Conference between Forum of Financial Writers and the Railway Board

3697. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a round table conference between the Forum of Financial writers and the Railway Board was held in October this year to discuss and lay down schemes for improving the revenue of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the steps being taken in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir, a conference was held.

(b) The discussions with the Forum of Financial Writers were intended to acquaint them with the general financial situation facing the Railways and sharing views with them.

Support to Small scale industries for supply of goods to Large scale industries

3698. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a vigorous drive has been launched by the Central Government and the State Governments to render effective support to the small scale industries to enable them to meet the requirements of equipment for large scale industries.

(b) if so, the precise schemes contemplated in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which the requirements of large scale public and private sector undertakings were met by 1969-70 and the estimated extent to which these requirements would be supplied by small industries during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI

M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government attach great importance for developing ancillary units in the Small Scale Sector. For the promotion of such ancillary units, a Seminar of all the Heads of the Public undertakings was held at Bangalore in April, 1970. In Pursuance of the resolutions passed in the Seminar, Government have issued letters to all the Public undertakings for further encouraging the development of ancillary units. Action is being taken by the various Public undertakings on the resolutions passed in the Seminar. Recently, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Tiruchirapalli had arranged a symposium for setting up ancillaries to that undertaking. Another is being held on the 5th and 6th December at Ranchi under the auspices of the Government of Bihar. Sanction has already been accorded for strengthening the staff of the Ancillary Division of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries so that effective extension service is rendered to small scale units acting as ancillaries. Model schemes are being prepared by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries wherever scope exists for setting up ancillary units. It has already been prescribed in the guidelines to the Licensing Committee that items which can be competently manufactured as ancillaries through small scale units should be set apart for manufacture in the small scale sector. The question of how to help the ancillary units is constantly under review by the Government.

(c) It is estimated that small scale units supplied parts and components worth about Rs. 25 crores to large scale units (Public and Private) during 1969-70. Supplies during 1970-71 will be about Rs. 31 crores.

बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का देरी से चलना

3699. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी निरपवाद रूप से देर से चलती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त गाड़ी के यात्रियों की सुरक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था करना चाहती है

क्योंकि उसमें लूट आदि की कई घटनाएं घट चुकी हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 109 डाउन/110 अप बांदा-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस और इस मार्ग पर चलने वाली अन्य गाड़ियों के समय पालन पर अनेक बातों का दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है जैसे कि बार-बार खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना, टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी के परिणाम-स्वरूप संचार-व्यवस्था में बहुधा खराबी पैदा होना आदि ।

(ख) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की गारद की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बांदा में उद्योग (उत्तर प्रदेश)

3700. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुछ कारखाने स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को हाल ही में कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को हाल में बांदा (उ० प्र०) में कारखाना स्थापित करने सम्बन्धी कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं मिले हैं । फिर भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के आग्रह पर लघु उद्योग संस्था ने बांदा जिले का हाल में ही सर्वेक्षण किया है, पर अभी तक रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका है ।

राय बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में गुड्स कैरियर फॅक्टरी की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

3701. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के राय बरेली जिले में रूस के सहयोग से गुड्स कैरियर बनाने के लिए एक फॅक्टरी स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त फॅक्टरी कब तक स्थापित हो जाएगी;

(ग) उक्त फॅक्टरी की स्थापना पर कितना धन व्यय होगा; और

(घ) इसकी कितने गुड्स कैरियर बनने की क्षमता होगी और इसमें कितने व्यक्ति काम करेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) मे० अंसोव आटो लि० को रूसी सहयोग से हल्की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में हरदोई जिले के संडीला नामक स्थान में नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के बारे में एक आशय-पत्र जारी किया गया है । कम्पनी ने अभी हाल ही में बताया है कि उनका विचार कारखाने को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में संडीला या राय बरेली अथवा नैनी में स्थापित करने का है और इस बात पर अन्तिम रूप से चुनाव तभी किया जाएगा जब सहयोग कर्त्ताओं और विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रत्येक स्थल का संयुक्त रूप से निरीक्षण कर लिया जाएगा ।

(ख) इस अवस्था में यह बता सकना कि कब तक प्रस्तावित कारखाना स्थापित हो जाएगा, सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ग) कम्पनी ने अपने आवेदन-पत्र में भूमि, भवन तथा मशीनों पर कुल 12.86 करोड़ रु० के विनियोजन होने का अनुमान लगाया है।

(घ) प्रतिवर्ष 12,000 हल्की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों में (1—3½ टन क्षमता की) का निर्माण करने के लिए आशय-पत्र दिया गया है। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के आवेदन-पत्र में यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि इस योजना के 5 वर्ष की अवधि में 15,000 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा।

Railway accidents due to Improper working of Automatic Signals on Railways

3702. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Automatic Signals on Railways are not properly working due to which several accidents have taken place; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get those signals repaired ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Paper

3703. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any shortage of paper due to which some Universities were not able to issue Certificates to the candidates who had passed various examinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No shortage of the varieties of paper used by the Universities for issuing certificates nor consequential difficulties following from it have been brought to the notice of Government.

Violation of Hours of Employment Rules in Jhund-Kandla Section of Western Railway

3704. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistant Commissioner for Railway Safety Bombay, commented very badly for violation of Hours of Employment Rules in Jhund-Kandla Section of Western Railway vide item No. 45 of his Inspection Report in December, 1969;

(b) whether the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), Adipur also commented very badly on the subject in his inspection report dated the 24th July, 1970 ;

(c) whether the attention of the Railway Administration has been drawn on these serious lapses; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Yes, there have been cases on the Jhund-Kandla Section of the Western Railway in which periodic rest could not be provided due to shortage of staff and certain other practical difficulties. However, efforts continue to be made to ensure that the provisions of the Hours of Employment Rules in this regard are duly complied with.

**Station Master and Assistant Station
Master of Chata, Station, Jhansi
Division assaulted by
R. P. F. Rakshaks**

3705. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 30th September, 1970, three Railway Protection Force Rakshaks on duty at Chata, Jhansi Division, Central Railway entered the A.S.M. Office, abused both the S.M. and A.S.M. on duty, assaulted them and railway cash amounting to Rs. 100. 70 P was taken away at the point of gun;

(b) whether the Chata Station, Central Railway was isolated from other stations for telephonic communication for a couple of hours due to this incident and the trains were detained; and

(c) whether the Administration has taken any steps against the said erring Railway Protection Force staff; if so, the details thereof and the measures adopted to stop such assaults on staff on duty ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On 30.9.70 there was an altercation between 3 members of the Railway Protection Force and the Station Staff of Chata for not following proper procedure in connection with unloading of cement consignment. The Railway Protection Force Staff did not remove any Railway cash at the point of gun.

(b) Railway Station Chata was isolated for telephonic communication for a short period. The train working was also suspended for about one and a half hours.

(c) The Railway Protection Force personnel were placed under suspension and immediately removed from Chata station and served with a charge-sheet. Action against the Station Master, Chata is also being taken for irregularity committed by him.

Cases on complaints lodged both by Railway Protection Force personnel and Station Staff have been registered by Government Railway Police, Mathura, which are under investigation.

Watch is being maintained by the Government Railway Police at Chata Railway Station.

**Travelling of Guards of Goods
Train in Train Engines**

3706. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Majherhat-Ballygunge, Ballygunge-Kankurgachi, Kankurgachi-Dum Dum Jn. sections of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway Guards of goods trains are regularly being permitted to travel in the train engine instead of the last vehicle or brake van; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether such procedure violates the safety rules of the Railways; and

(c) whether any remedial measures have been adopted or are proposed to be adopted to stop such unsafe practices; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) These sections are hot beds of miscreant activities and several guards working on these sections have been man-handled and robbed of their belongings. When during night hours Railway Protection Force escorts are not available and the trains are fully vacuum braked the guards occasionally travel on the train engine for fear of life and safety.

(b) No. Under special circumstances the guards may not ride in their brake vans. However, in such cases the number of last vehicle is noted by the cabins at stations to verify complete arrival of the train for ensuring safety.

(c) The police authorities are repeatedly contacted for assistance against the lawless element interfering in the discharge of duties by staff working trains.

नैनी परियोजना में स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार देने के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश

3707. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में रोजगार के मामले में स्थानीय लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सिफारिश की क्रियान्वितिके लिए आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो नैनी, इलाहाबाद में स्थित सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में जो मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में हैं, ये आदेश कहाँ तक क्रियान्वित किये जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि ऐसे पदों पर, जिनका प्रति मास वेतन 500 रु० से अधिक नहीं है, नियुक्तियाँ सामान्यतः स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यलयों के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) नैनी, इलाहाबाद में स्थित भारत पम्प एण्ड कम्प्रेसर्स प्रा० लि० जो इस मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण के अधीन एकमात्र उपक्रम है, अभी निर्माण की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और वह

इस मामले में सरकार के अनुदेशों से परिचित है ।

मुगलसराय से माल डिब्बों से परचियाँ लुप्त होना

3708. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलसराय में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बैठक में 3 नवम्बर, को उन्होंने कहा था कि सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति ही रेलवे के माल की चोरी करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कई माल डिब्बों को खोलने पर उन्होंने परचियाँ लुप्त पाई; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Bomb thrown on Train in Calcutta at the South Section of Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

3709. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 14th November, 1970 a bomb was thrown on a train in Calcutta at the South Section of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the total damage caused to the railway;

(c) whether any passengers were killed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 2,000 on rolling stock account.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

बुलघाना रेलवे स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों को मकान भत्ता न दिया जाना

3710. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे प्रशासन ने बुलघाना रेलवे स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों को जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1970 में मकान भत्ता देना बन्द कर दिया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस अवधि के बीच मकान भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए की गई कार्यवाही तथा मकान भत्ते की इस बीच कर्मचारियों को अदायगी कर दी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). उधना (बुलघाना नहीं) रेलवे स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों को 31-7-70 के बाद मकान किराये भत्ते का दिया जाना बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इसके लिए शुरू में जो तीन वर्ष की मंजूरी दी गई थी वह समाप्त हो गयी थी ! तथापि, 31-7-70 के बाद वाली अवधि के लिए सिविल प्राधिकारियों का उपयुक्त निर्भरता प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर अब 1-8-70 से 31-7-70 तक की अवधि के लिए मकान किराया भत्ता दिये जाने की आवश्यक मंजूरी दे दी गयी है ।

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड भोपाल द्वारा सामान का निर्यात

3711. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड ने अब तक कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितनी कीमत का माल बनाया जिसका कि निर्यात किया गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : मेसर्स हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, भोपाल ने अब तक 11 किलोवाट के 56 स्विच-गीयर, 30 कैपेसिटर, 16 मोटर्स, 1 मोटर स्टार्टर, 1 टेप चेन्जर तथा इनके लिए आवश्यक फालतू हिस्से पुर्जों और मिकानाइड शीटों का निर्यात किया है । अब तक निर्यात किये गए माल का कुल मूल्य 4,41,410,00 रुपये है ।

चौथी योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में रेल सुविधाएं

3712. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में जिन स्थानों पर लाइन बिछाई जाने का विचार है उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है और बिछाई जाने वाली रेलवे लाइनों की लम्बाई कितनी है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान निर्माण की जाने वाली नयी लाइनों सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । इसलिए इस समय यह कहना कठिन है कि इस अवधि के दौरान राजस्थान के किन-किन स्थानों को नयी लाइनों से जोड़ा जायेगा । फिर भी, दो करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से डाबला से सिधाना तक 32 कि० मी० लम्बी एक नयी रेल लाइन बनाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ताकि खेतड़ी तांबा धौल और उर्वरक संयंत्र की आवश्यकताओं

की पूर्ति की जा सके। इस समय अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सम्बन्धी इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण का काम हो रहा है और आशा है, 1971-72 में निर्माण कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा।

**Capital cost of Public Sector Projects
under the Ministry of Steel and
Heavy Engineering**

3713. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the capital cost of the public sector projects under his Ministry according to the Project Reports; and

(b) the total number of persons to be employed as estimated in the project reports and the total number of persons actually employed in each project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY EN-
GINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SEAFI QURE-
SHI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information
is furnished below :

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Project estimates (Rs. in million)</i>	<i>Estimated man- power in project report</i>	<i>Actual employ- ment (as on 30.6.70)</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.			
(a) Bhilai Steel Plant			
1 million tonne stage	1,100	7,300	—
Expansion to 2.5 million tonnes.	1,046	12,040	25,458
(b) Rourkela Steel Plant			
1 million tonne stage	1,280	6,800	—
Expansion to 1.8 million tonnes	776	10,600	20,897
(c) Durgapur Steel Plant			
1 million tonne stage	1,150	9,800	—
Expansion to 1.6 million tonnes.	662	Estimates not prepared	20,072
(d) Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	648	3,990	4,293
2. Bokaro Steel Plant	7,700	13,100	Still under construction
3. Heavy Engg. Corporation Limited	1,146	15,193	19,163
4. Mining and Allied Machinery Corpora- tion Limited	175	4,244	6,273**
5. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited	140*	Estimates not prepared	1,029
6. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	48	1,625	1,332
7. Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited	Running concern taken over by Government.		

Note : Generally the estimates given in the Detailed Project Reports did not cover a number of items such as general administration -township, Mines etc., which have been subsequently taken into account by Government while approving the revised estimates. Employment on these items are no therefore included in the figures shown in column 4 above.

* There was no Detailed Project Report. This represents the approved capital cost of the plant proper.

** As on 31.3.1970

Construction of Bokaro Steel Plant

3714. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI D. V. SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant is being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the first furnace of this steel will be commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) :
(a) Although some delay and shortfalls have occurred in certain areas in the phased programme of construction, the general terms of work at Bokaro has been improving fast enough to make up for these delays and complete the construction of the plant in accordance with the current schedule.

(b) The shortfalls in the phased programme of construction have occurred mainly because of difficulties in the supplies of special types of steel plates, industrial unrest and failure of indigenous manufacturers to supply refractories and equipment in time.

(c) The first blast furnace is schedule to go into production by March, 1972.

Upgradation of Chirayin-Keezhu Railway Station (Southern Railway)

3715. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the Chirayin-keezhu Railway station, Trivandrum District, Kerala into a crossing station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). There is no Railway Station of the name Chirayin Keezhu. The reference is presumably to Chirayinkil flag

station on the quilon-Trivandrum Central section. There is no proposal to convert it into a Crossing Station at present as the existing facilities available are adequate to deal with the traffic offering.

Overbridge at Alwaye Railway Station (Southern Railway)

3716. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct an overbridge at the Alwaye Railway Station, Ernakulam District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Varkala and Kadakavur Railway Stations (Southern Railway)

3717. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to modify the Varkala and Kadakavur railway stations, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में बिड़ला उद्योग समूह

3718. श्री आत्म दास : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित बिड़ला उद्योग समूहों के नाम क्या हैं और उन उद्योगों में कितनी पूँजी लगी है;

(ख) गत् तीन वर्षों में बिड़ला उद्योग

समूह ने मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लाइसेंसों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये; और

(ग) उन्हें किन-किन उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये और लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) अब तकनीकी जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) और (ग). 1967 से 1970 (31 अगस्त तक) की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु प्राप्त 11 आवेदन-पत्र या तो बिड़ला उद्योग समूह से संबंधित उपक्रमों के थे अथवा उनकी नियंत्रित फर्मों के थे । ये आवेदन-पत्र जिन उद्योगों के संबंध में हैं उनके नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :

उद्योग	प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या
बंधुत उपकरण	5
इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स	2
मेटालिक यार्न	1
वस्त्र	1
सीमेंट	1
इस्पातीतण	1
कुल	11

इन आवेदनों में से 7 आवेदन रद्द कर दिये गये हैं और शेष 4 पर विचार किया जा रहा है । कोई भी लाइसेंस अथवा आशय-पत्र जारी नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी बिड़ला उद्योग समूह की फर्मों को 2 लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, जो कि 1967 से पहले प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों के लिए हैं । उनमें से एक लाइसेंस माइनिंग एण्ड क्वैरी ट्रैकिंग केबिलों जैसी नई वस्तु का

निर्माण करने के लिए मै० यूनिवर्सल केबिल्स लि० को दिया गया था तथा दूसरा लाइसेंस कास्टिक सोडा तथा डाई कैल्शियम फास्फेट जैसी नई वस्तु का निर्माण करने के लिए मै० ग्वालियर रेयन सिल्क मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (वीव्गि) कं० लि०, को दिया गया था । ये दोनों हैं। लाइसेंस पहले दिये गये आशय-पत्रों को बदल दिये जाने के बारे में थे ।

चमड़े उद्योग पर रबड़ के जूतों के निर्माण का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

3719. श्री भ्रातृ दास : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लघु चमड़ा उद्योग को अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ऋण न दिये जाने के कारण प्रति-कूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में रबड़ के जूतों के निर्माण के लिए कुछ लाइसेंस दिये गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे कई चमड़े के छोटे उद्योगपति बेरोजगार हो गए हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस उद्योग को बनाए रखने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न किए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में रबड़ के जूते बनाने के लिए कोई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस अभी तक जारी नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चमड़ा उद्योग आयोग

3720. श्री आत्म दास : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भविष्य में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग की भाँति एक चमड़ा उद्योग आयोग स्थापित करना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) चमड़ा और चमड़े का सामान बनाने वाले उद्योगों की विकास परिषद् चमड़ा और चमड़े का सामान वाले उद्योगों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की देख-रेख करने वाली एजेन्सियों के कार्यकलाप का समन्वय रखती है ।

छोटे चमड़ा उद्योगों की सहायता

3721. श्री आत्म दास : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में प्लास्टिक के जूतों के निर्माताओं को लाइसेंस दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप लाखों छोटे जूता बनाने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग बेकार हो गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार छोटे चमड़ा उद्योगों में मुधार लाने के लिए वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता देने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) छोटे पैमाने के चमड़ा उद्योगों को सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही वित्तीय तथा अन्य सहायता दी जा रही है ।

ग्वालियर स्टेशन से दीपावली के दिन सवारी गाड़ियों का न चलना

3722. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि दीपावली के दिन मध्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर स्टेशन से भिड़ शिवपुरी तथा शिवपुरी कला को प्रातः चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियाँ नहीं चलीं; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 29-10-70 को लगभग 01:45 बजे ग्वालियर छोटी लाइन यार्ड में दो इंजनों और एक चल पानी टंकी के पटरी से उतर जाने से भिड़ शिवपुरी और शिवपुर कला की ओर का रास्ता अवरुद्ध हो जाने के कारण ।

(ख) ग्वालियर और झांसी से राहत गाड़ियाँ मँगाने के लिए तुरन्त कार्रवाही की गई और उनकी सहायता से उन्हें पटरी पर फिर चढ़ाने का काम 14:30 बजे पूरा किया गया । जिसके बाद, जहाँ तक व्यावहारिक हुआ, गाड़ियों को फिर से चलाना शुरू किया गया ।

Pay Scales for Assistants and Trained Graduates in Railway Mixed Multipurpose High School Golden Rock

3723. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding the allotment of appropriate pay scales for the Secretarial Assistant

and trained Graduates in the Railway Mixed Multipurpose High School Golden Rock; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. Representations on behalf of S/Shri A. Natarajan, Teacher and S. Dorairajan, Secretarial Assistant were received.

(b) These were examined and it was found that they were allotted the scales to which they were entitled under the extant orders.

Cultivation of Paddy on Land along Quilon-Ernakulam Railway Line

3724. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultivable land and burrow pits useful for paddy cultivation along the railway track in Quilon-Ernakulam line have been leased out to certain contractors;

(b) what are the extant instructions regarding the leasing out of these lands; and

(c) whether these instructions have been strictly followed by the Permanent Way Inspectors in Quilon-Ernakulam section ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Surplus cultivable Railway land between stations in Quilon-Ernakulam section, has been licensed to either owners or cultivators of adjacent land, some of whom may happen to be contractors.

(b) As per extant instructions, surplus Railway land on either side of the track outside station is preferably made over to the State Government for licensing to outside parties in connection with "Grow More Food" campaign. Where this is not possible for any reason, it is licensed by the Railways directly with preference being given to the owners/cultivators of the adjoining fields. When the owners/cultivators of the adjoining fields are not interested, or when it is

a large and compact plot of land, Railway may licence the land to any other applicant.

(c) Yes.

Non-Payment of Arrears of Pay to Temporary Railway Employees Acquitted by Courts for Participating in September, 1968 Strike

3725. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether temporary Railway employees who were arrested and prosecuted in connection with the September, 1968 strike but acquitted by the Courts have been denied arrears of pay for the period of suspension; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this discrimination as against the treatment given to the permanent employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The services of these temporary employees were not suspended, but their services were terminated. They were put back to duty in pursuance of the general policy of the Government. The period of their absence between the date of termination of their service and the date on which they were put back to duty has been treated as 'dies-non' in accordance with the general decision of the Government. They are not, therefore, entitled to any wages for the said period.

In the case of Permanent employees, payment for the period of suspension, on account of arrest and prosecution, has been regularised in terms of rule 2044 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code Vol. II.

Payment of Arrears of Pay to Employees Reinstated in Service

3726. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ex-Railway employees who were illegally removed and later reinstated in service are eligible for

arrears of pay only for a period of three years counted backwards from the date of reinstatement; if so, under what rule;

(b) whether the same rule applies to cases where money is due from employees to Railway Administration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, but in individual cases decided by a Court of Law, where only a declaratory relief is obtained, the payment is made for a period of three years backwards from the date of judgement. The payment of arrears is restricted for a period of three years under Article 7 in the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963.

(b) and (c). No. The recovery of any money due from an employee is governed by Article 112 in the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963, in terms of which the period of limitation is 30 years.

Promotion of Senior Shunters as Drivers for Goods Train on Branch Lines (Jaipur Division)

3727. SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of goods trains on branch lines in Jaipur Division of Western Railway where illiterate drivers can be appointed for working trains;

(b) whether all the posts have been filled up by promoting senior illiterate shunters; and

(c) if not, the reasons for overlooking their seniority ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Electrification of Railway Track between Kanpur and Delhi

3728. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway track between Kanpur and Delhi has been fully electrified;

(b) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to complete the electrification of the remaining track; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Electrification of Railway track between Kanpur and Tundla is already in progress and the section is expected to be energised during 1971-72. As regards electrification of railway track between Tundla and Delhi, the scheme has already been included in the programme of electrification to be carried out during the 4th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to include this work in 1971-72 budget. However, it is yet too early to indicate the time by which electrification of Tundla-Delhi section would be completed.

Agreement for Sale of HMT Products in America

3729. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state-owned Hindustan Machine Tools has entered into a licensing agreement with Wyle Laboratories of California to build up annual scale worth Rupees five crores in the U. S. markets in the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools have entered into a licence agreement with M/s. American Tool works Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s.

Wyle Laboratories, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA for joint development of Heavy Duty Engine Lathes and Machining Centres for Drilling, Milling and Boring operations for marketing these products in the western Hemisphere. Market studies are being made to assess the demand and no precise indication can be given at this stage of the extent of possible sales. The agreement between Hindustan Machine Tools and M/s. American Tool Works Company is in the nature of a commercial contract and it is not considered appropriate to divulge the details thereof.

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभागीय तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना

3730. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कर्मचारियों के लिए विभागीय तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में व्यवसाय-वार कितने प्रशिक्षुओं ने उक्त परीक्षा पास की और सम्बन्धित पदों पर उनकी नियुक्ति के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). सूचना झकड़ती जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

केवल मान्यता-प्राप्त संघों द्वारा ही रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मुकदमों का लड़ा जाना

3731. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रपत्र जारी किया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेलवे मंत्रालय तथा रेलवे बोर्ड

द्वारा मान्यता-प्राप्त संघ ही रेलवे कर्मचारियों की ओर से मुकदमे लड़ सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस प्रपत्र की एक प्रति सदन के पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं; स्वीकृत कार्यविधि हमेशा से यह रही है कि केवल मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन/संघ रेल कर्मचारियों की ओर से रेल प्रशासनों के साथ बातचीत कर सकते हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

वाराणसी के डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स के स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों के अध्यापक

3732. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी स्थित डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में प्राइमरी तथा हाई स्कूल चल रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन स्कूलों में पदनाम-वार कितने अध्यापक हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से पदनामवार अनुसूचित जाति के अध्यापकों की संख्या क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना नीचे दी गयी है :

अध्यापक की कोटि	हाई स्कूल			प्राइमरी स्कूल		
	अन्य जातियों के अध्यापकों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के अध्यापकों की संख्या	जोड़	अन्य जातियों के अध्यापकों की संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के अध्यापकों की संख्या	जोड़
प्रधान अध्यापक/						
प्रधान अध्यापिका	1	—	1	3	1	4
अध्यापक	28	2	30	—	—	—
सहायक अध्यापक	—	—	—	30	5	35
कला अध्यापक	1	—	1	—	—	—
व्यायाम शिक्षक	1	—	1	—	—	—

लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के अनिवार्य आवेदन-पत्र

3733. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार एक निश्चित समय के अन्दर इन आवेदन-पत्रों पर निर्णय करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण): (क) मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त हेतु 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक प्राप्त हुए आवेदन-पत्रों में से 45 पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाना है। इनमें से 16 पर लाइसेंस समिति ने विचार कर

लिया है तथा इन मामलों में सरकारी निर्णय या तो सूचित/जारी कर दिया गया है या शीघ्र ही जारी कर दिये जाने की आशा है। 45 आवेदनों में से 19 पहली अगस्त 1970 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1970 की अवधि में प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) और (ग). चूँकि प्रत्येक आवेदन-पत्र पर विभिन्न पहलुओं से विचार करना अपेक्षित होता है अतः निलम्बित प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के लिए किसी समय विशेष का निर्धारण कर सकना सम्भव नहीं है, फिर भी यथासम्भव शीघ्रता से आवेदनों पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने और इस हेतु प्रक्रिया को सुप्रवाही बनाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। प्रशासनिक मंजूरियों को और अधिक अधिकार दिये गये हैं ताकि कुछ प्रकार के मामलों को लाइसेंसिंग समिति को भेजे बिना ही वे उन पर निर्णय ले सकें। लाइसेंसिंग समितियों की बैठकें जल्दी-जल्दी पाक्षिक हुआ करती हैं। विलम्ब के कारणों पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ समयान्तर से विचार किया जाता है तथा समिति के अध्यक्ष सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों को आवेदन-पत्रों पर शीघ्रता से निर्णय लिए जाने के महत्व पर बल

देते हुए उचित निर्देश देते हैं। पिछले महीनों में अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्रों पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेने के कार्य में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई है। प्रक्रिया को सुप्रवाही बनाने के अभ्युपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Manufacture of Refractories in Public Sector

3734. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a plant for the manufacture of refractories in the public sector;

(b) if so, the probable location of the plant; and

(c) the estimated outlay on the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The proposal to construct a refractory plant in the Public Sector and its location is under consideration of Government. It is expected that a decision will be taken shortly.

(c) The estimated Capital outlay is Rs. 13 crores approximately.

Closure of HMT Plant, Bangalore

3735. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a lock-out was declared in the Hindustan Machine Tools Plant at Bangalore early in November;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lock-out; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was complete stoppage of work in most of the Sections from 9 A. M. on 9. 11. 1970 inspite of intructions to the contrary. Some of the employees resorted to acts of violence and assaulted the supervisory personnel. It was evident from these acts of violence that there is danger to the life of personnel and every likelihood of greater danger to the property of the Company. Under these circumstances the Mangement had no other alternative but to declare a lock-out with effect from 11.30 P.M. on 9. 11. 1970.

(c) A settlement was since reached between the Management and the labour representatives with effect from 29. 11. 1970. A copy of the broad terms of settlement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4509 /70]

Export Cell in Small Scale Industries

3736. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a special Export Cell for exporting products of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals; and

(c) the name of the small industries which would come under the purview of this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) An Export Cell has recently been set-up in the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation.

(b) The Export Cell will operate a consultancy service to small exporters, both exist-

ing and potential. This involves collection and compilation of market information and taking up the specific problems to such exporters. The Cell will help to create export consciousness amongst small entrepreneurs and will also arrange the formation of consortia amongst small exporters to take the benefit of bulk orders.

(c) All the industries covered under the definition of Small Scale Industries would be entitled to assistance from this Cell.

Loans to Small Scale Industrialists

3737. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to stop granting block loans to small sector industrialists which was being given on 2.5 per cent loan;

(b) if so, whether it will affect a large number of small scale industrialists;

(c) the reasons for taking this decision; and

(d) whether any representations have been received by Government in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Theft of Brass Bearings from Eastern Railway

3738. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that brass bearings worth Rs. 607,500 were stolen on the Eastern Railway during January-October, 1970;

(b) if so, how does this figure compare with that of corresponding period in the last years;

(c) whether it is a fact that by slinging a rope across the overhead wires, miscreants manage to cause an electric fuse and trains are stopped for about four hours; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes, during January to October, 1970 brass bearings worth Rs. 14.65 lakhs were stolen as against Rs. 9.46 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1969.

(c) Yes. During the period January to October, 1970, there were 34 cases in which ropes were thrown on the traction overhead wires which caused detention on an average of about one and half hours to each of the 34 trains.

(d) The following steps are being taken :

(i) Intensive foot patrolling in the affected sections has been introduced.

(ii) Static armed pickets at strategic and vulnerable points have been posted.

(iii) Surprise raids are being conducted frequently.

(iv) Patrol trains in highly affected areas have been arranged.

(v) Crime Intelligence Branch staff have been deployed to collect intelligence regarding criminals and receivers of stolen property.

(vi) Escorting of pilots drawing empties and loads from collieries is also arranged.

(vii) In the most affected area strength of the Force has been augmented by deploying Railway Protection Special Force pickets and camps have also been started at some places to prevent such thefts.

**Man-days lost due to Strikes in
Public Sector Steel Plants**

3739. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state the total number of man-days lost on account of strikes or lock-outs in each of the three public sector steel plants during the year ending 1st November, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : The total number of man-days lost on account of strikes/lock-outs in each of the three Public Sector Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited during the period from 1st November, 1969 to 31st October, 1970 was as under :

Bhilai Steel Plant :	Nil
Rourkela Steel Plant :	21,664
Durgapur Steel Plant :	1,92,629

**Aid for Development of Small
Scale Industries**

3740. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of giving special aid for developmental purposes to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Several developmental aids and measures of assistance have been provided to small scale industries by the Centre as well as the State Governments during the last few years. Programmes of development assistance like credit facilities under the State Aid to Industries Act, training and common service facilities, accommodation in industrial estates, etc., have been provided by the State Governments and the Administrations of Union

Territories. These have been supplemented by Central programmes for industrial extension services and supply of machines on hire-purchase terms, besides the price preference assistance provided under the stores purchase programme and reservation of items for production in the small scale sector.

**Introduction of Departmental catering at
Katihar Railway Station (Northeast
Frontier Railway)**

3741. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had decided to remove private contractor from Katihar Railway Station and to introduce departmental catering service in its place; and

(b) if so, the reason why this decision has not been implemented as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A decision was taken to introduce departmental catering at Katihar railway station from 1.10.1966.

(b) The proposal could not be implemented as some of the affected contractors brought injunction from the Court restraining the Railway from evicting them and disturbing their possessions on the railway premises. Only a small part of the catering establishments at Katihar station could, therefore, be taken under departmental control. Subsequently, the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee—1967 recommended *inter-alia* that Railway should first consolidate their existing catering services and further extension of departmental catering may be contemplated after economy measures have become effective. It was, therefore, decided to maintain *status-quo*.

Proposals to introduce departmental catering where it would be financially viable at important stations including Katihar on Northeast Frontier Railway are at present under consideration.

Post of District Medical Officer, Sonpore Railway Hospital

3742. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of District Medical Officer in Sonpur Hospital is being shifted to some place in Varanasi Division, although the strength of Samastipur Division is double than that of Varanasi Division;

(b) whether it is also a fact that daily attendance of Railway employees and their families in O. P. D. of Sonpur Railway Hospital and also the admission of indoor patients, fully justifies the creation of a post of District Medical Officer; and

(c) if so, the reason why the post of District Medical Officer is being shifted from Samastipur Division to Varanasi Division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. It has been decided to shift the post of Divisional Medical Officer, Sonpore to Varanasi.

(b) and (c). The decision to shift the post of Divisional Medical Officer, Sonpore to Varanasi has been taken as a result of introduction of Divisional pattern of working on the North Eastern Railway which resulted in appreciable adjustments amongst staff. As a result of Divisionalisation, the Hospital at Sonpore no longer enjoys the status of a Divisional Hospital but is now only Sub-Divisional Hospital. For this reason as well as certain others like reduction in jurisdiction, expected reduction of Railway population at Sonpore, enlarged jurisdiction and quantum of work at Varanasi etc., it was no longer justifiable to continue the post of Divisional Medical Officer at Sonpore.

Introduction of Departmental Catering at Muzaffarpur, Gonda etc.

3743. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vending Enquiry Committee had recommended that Depart-

mental Catering will function only at bigger station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railway Administration of North Eastern have decided to remove contract of vending and catering including fruit vending from Chupra Junction Station and start Departmental Catering; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the system of Departmental Catering has not been introduced at Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Captanganj and at upper portion of Steamer Service running between Mahendru Ghat and Palezghat ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No Vending Enquiry Committee was appointed. Presumably the reference is to the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee 1967. This Committee had not recommended that Departmental Catering will function only at bigger stations.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to extend departmental catering to important stations where the arrangements would be financially viable but no decision to introduce departmental catering at any particular station has been taken so far.

Broad Gauge Line Between Trivandrum and Ernakulam

3744. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Traffic Engineering Survey to convert Trivandrum-Ernakulam railway line into broad gauge has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the Survey Report;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) (a) : Yes.

(b) to (d). The reports are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. A final decision regarding this conversion will be taken after the examination is completed.

Avenues of Promotion of Train Examiners to Higher Grade

3745. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the avenue of promotion to higher grade for Train Examiners under the Chief Mechanical Engineers of Indian Railways in the scale Rs. 250-380 and above is only 6 to 8 per cent;

(b) whether the same avenue of promotion for the Chargemen, Fitter, Incharges etc. under the same Chief Mechanical Engineers of Indian Railways is 63 per cent;

(c) if replies to (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the reasons for such discrimination; and

(d) whether Government propose to remove the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). As the duties and responsibilities, pay structures as well as channels of promotion of Train Examiners and Chargemen in the Mechanical Department are different, it is not possible to adopt a uniform percentage distribution of posts in various grades of these two different categories of staff. Government consider that the Pay Commission's recommendations, if any, on this matter, have to be awaited.

Change of Designation of Train Examiners to Inspectors

3746. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board in the course of discussions with the representatives of both the Railway Federa-

tions indicated that the Board is willing to change the designation of Train Examiners to Inspectors; and

(b) if so, the progress made in implementation of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). This was one of the demands put forward by the Train Examiners and the matter was discussed with the representatives of both the Federations. There was no agreement that the designation would be changed, but the matter is, however, being considered in the light of the discussions with the Federations.

Resignation of Chairman, Indian Law Commission

3748. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Law Commission has resigned; and

(b) if so, the details of the circumstances leading to his resignation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Board of Directors of H. E. C., Ranchi

3749. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has yet to be appointed; and

(b) if so, the reason for this Corporation being run without its Board of Directors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI

QURESHI): (a) and (b). According to the Articles of Association of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, all the Directors of the Company, other than whole time Directors retire from office on the date of the Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting of the Company for 1970 was held on 29.9.70 and accordingly all the part-time Directors retired from office on that date. The appointment of new part-time Directors will be finalised shortly. Two whole-time Directors, namely, the Chairman and the Director (Finance) are however in position and are managing the affairs of the Company.

Development of Industries in the North Bengal

3750. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Bengal districts of West Bengal are industrially most backward;

(b) whether several representations have been made to Government for industrial development of North Bengal;

(c) if so, whether Government have prepared any plan for developing industries in North Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

In pursuance of the decisions taken by the NDC Committee of State Chief Ministers on the reports of the two working Groups on Identification of Backward Areas and on Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in the backward areas, the State Governments including West Bengal Govern-

ment were requested to send their proposals for selection of the industrially backward districts to qualify for (i) concessional finance from the financial institutions, and (ii) an outright grant or subsidy by the Centre amounting to 1/10th of the fixed capital investment of the new units, to be set up in the selected districts. According to the proposals of the West Bengal Government, the 5 districts of North Bengal were classified as follows :

- (1) Districts both economically and industrially developed. ...Jalpaiguri & ...Darjeeling.
- (2) Districts economically developed but industrially backward. ...West Dinajpur.
- (3) Districts both economically and industrially backward. ...Malda and ...Cooch Behar.

According to the State Government, the districts of Malda and Cooch-Bihar lacked infra-structure facilities necessary for industrial development. Accordingly, the State Government had proposed the district of Darjeeling (in addition to the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapur) to qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions. These proposals have been accepted. As regards the districts to qualify for 10 outright grant or subsidy by the Centre, the State Government had proposed the names of the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Darjeeling. Of these, the district of Purulia has been selected. No specific proposal has been received for the industrial development of North Bengal. It need, however, be emphasised that the State Governments have a major role to play by providing infra-structural facilities to enable the establishment of industries in backward areas. Realising the importance and special responsibility in respect of developing new growth centres, industrial areas are being set up by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation with a view to bringing about a diversified and decentralised pattern of development.

Shortage of Graphite Electrodes

3751. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of graphite electrodes in the country; and

(b) whether any plans have been formulated by Graphite India Ltd. for increasing production of Graphite electrodes and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) There is some shortage of graphite electrodes.

(b) M/s. Graphite India have been permitted to expand their capacity for Graphite Electrodes & Anodes by 5,450 tonnes.

**Damage to consignments due to rains
at Ajmer Goods Shed (Western
Railway**

3752. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of consignments damaged due to rains and the total loss suffered in the current rainy season at Ajmer Goods Shed of Western Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that no repairs were carried out in the goods shed, which resulted into a heavy loss to the Railways; and

(c) whether any enquiry was made into the matter and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) During the current rainy season 20 consignments were damaged by wet. Total loss was Rs. 1,000/- approximately.

(b) No. The damages were actually due to heavy continuous rains which caused overflow

of drains and ground pits and consequent spreading of water on the ground of covered shed from the sides which are open.

(c) No enquiry was made as it was not considered necessary.

**बीकानेर डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में नगनीछा
मन्दिर तथा लालगढ़ जंक्शन के मध्य
नई रेलवे लाइन**

3753. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात का पता है कि उत्तर रेलवे की बीकानेर डिवीजन पर बीकानेर तथा लालगढ़ जंक्शन स्टेशनों के मध्य की रेलवे लाइन को हटा करके और नगनीछा मन्दिर के निकट एक नया रेलवे स्टेशन बना कर लालगढ़ की तरफ से सैनिक छावनी के निकट उदसार गांव से जाती हुई एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जा सकती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर की जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी, बीकानेर नगरपालिका और बीकानेर वाणिज्य मंडल आदि ने वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में एकमत से एक संकल्प पारित किया है और वर्तमान बीकानेर स्टेशन के स्थानान्तरण का अनुरोध करते हुए इस संकल्प को उनके मन्त्रालय को भेजा है;

(ग) उक्त योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). बीकानेर और लालगढ़ के बीच वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन को दूसरी तरफ मोड़ने और वर्तमान रेलवे लाइन पर कुछ समपारों के बदले विकल्प के रूप में बीकानेर स्टेशन को हटाकर सड़क ऊपरी/निचले पुलों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर 21-12-1961 को राजस्थान सरकार और रेल-मन्त्रालय के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हुई

बैठक में विस्तार पूर्वक विचार किया गया था और फिर 12-9-1966 को दूसरी बैठक हुई जिसमें उत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक, राजस्थान के राजस्व मन्त्री, संसद के स्थानीय सदस्य, शहरी इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के चेयरमैन, बीकानेर म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और अन्य व्यक्ति उपस्थित थे। राज्य सरकार ने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया है। जब तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय के साथ सड़क ऊपरी/निचले पुलों के निर्माण को तरजीह देने के लिए सर्वेक्षण की पूरी लागत बर्दाश्त करने और रेलवे लाइन मोड़ने के निर्माण-कार्य के लिए वचन नहीं दिया जाता, तब तक यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह योजना कब तक क्रिया-न्वित की जाएगी।

उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में पोली बंगाल स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए पीने का पानी

3754. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में पोली बंगाल स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को पीने का पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं होता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपनी प्यास बुझाने के लिए स्थानीय निवासियों, यात्रियों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को उस रेलवे स्टेशन तथा निकट के बाजार में भूमिगत खारा (गन्दा) पानी पीना पड़ता है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार यात्रियों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को साफ पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक पानी की टंकी बनाने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कर दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को पीने का पानी पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जो नहीं, रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऐसा नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता, क्योंकि रेलवे स्टेशन पर घड़ों के पानी की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध पहले ही मौजूद है।

सूरतगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर यात्रियों के लिए पीने का ठंडा पानी

3755. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के सूरतगढ़ स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए पीने के ठंडे पानी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और पानी के घड़ों की वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए वहाँ एक वाटर कूलर लगाया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी व्यवस्था करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) सूरतगढ़ स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है। इस स्टेशन पर पानी जमा रखने के लिए काफी संख्या में घड़ों की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए वर्तमान प्रबन्ध उपयुक्त समझा जाता है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Encouragement given to set up Industries in Rural areas

3756. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the nature of encouragement given by Government to set up industries in the rural areas and avoid further concentration in big townships with a view to bringing about uniform industrial development in backward and rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : A statement is attached.

Statement

As regards the location of industrial projects in the public sector, the need of their establishment in relatively backward areas has always been kept in view wherever this could be done without giving up the essential technical and economic criteria. In the licensing of industrial projects in the private sector also, it is an accepted policy of the Government to accord preferential and priority treatment to applications for setting up new units or expansion of existing units in the industrially backward areas subject to economic viability and technical feasibility of the proposals. As regards small industries, most of them including Khadi, sericulture, coir, village industries and to an appreciable extent, handlooms and some handicrafts are already located mostly in rural areas. Since one of the principal objectives of the programmes in this field is to provide opportunities of income and employment in a dispersed manner all over the country, emphasis on the implementation of the programme of the traditional small industries as well as modern small industries has been mainly on promoting the further growth of these industries in rural areas including backward areas having a marked industrial potential.

In lieu of the various financial incentives recommended by the Plan Working Group on Fiscal and Financial incentives for starting industries in backward areas, the Government propose to give an outright grant or subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the total fixed capital investment of new units, having a total fixed capital investment of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each, in two selected districts, of each of the nine States identified as industrially backward by the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas, and one district each of the other States and Union Territories. Schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs. 50 lakhs are to be considered on merits. Besides, financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Financial Corporation have announced certain concessions for starting industries in backward areas. The question of extending similar concessions is also receiving the attention of the L. I. C. of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

Advisory Committee for Internal Trade and Commerce

3757. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Advisory Committee for the Internal Trade and Commerce in the country;

(b) if so, when this Committee will be set up;

(c) what will be the functions of this Committee; and

(d) whether Government propose to give representation to all major trades and commerce in the country in this Advisory Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have decided to set up an Advisory Council on Internal Trade.

(b) The proposed Council is expected to be set up shortly.

(c) The functions of the proposed Council would be (i) to periodically review the questions connected with internal trade and commerce and (ii) to consider the problems and requirements of marketing, procurement, distribution, prices and availability of essential commodities.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Expenditure on Industrial Research

3758. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money being spent on industrial research in public as well as private sector out of the total investment in industries in public and private sectors;

(b) the details of researches carried out recently in both sectors;

(c) whether funds allocated for researches are meagre and even the results are not satisfactory;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to encourage Industrial research; and

(e) the percentage of investment made in industrial research in foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e). Certain aspects of the information required by the Hon'ble Member would require to be collected from various sources and for certain other aspects, full data may not be available. However, the available information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Wood Based and Bamboo Based Industries in Sunderbans (West Bengal)

3759. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an ample scope to promote and develop wood-based and bamboo based industries in the Sunderbans, West Bengal;

(b) whether any survey has been made of the industrial potentiality of the Sunderbans, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme to promote wood-based and bamboo-based small scale industries in the Sunderbans during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No survey has so far been conducted by the Central Government to assess the potentialities of wood based and Bamboo based industries in the Sunderbans area.

(c) and (d). The Government of West Bengal have not so far proposed any scheme for the development of wood/bamboo based industries in the Sunderbans in the large and medium industries sectors.

As regards small-scale sector, the details of the schemes to be taken up under the Revised Fourth Plan of the State have not been received so far.

Manufacture of 6,000 H. P. Diesel Engine

3760. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri M. M. Suri has recommended manufacture of 6,000 H. P. diesel engines to replace two-engine haulage; and

(b) what are the reasons for not undertaking manufacture and use of engines of 5,000 H. P. and above ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Indigenous equipment is not at present available for the manufacture of Locomotives of the order of 5,000 H. P. and above.

Leasing out of Land for Production of Salt in Contai Area (West Bengal)

3761. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in the A, B and C Blocks on the Contai sea-board in the District of Midnapur in West Bengal leased out for production of salt;

(b) whether applications were invited several times for leasing out land and a large number of applications have been lying pending for a very long time, as a result of which the production of salt has been suffering;

(c) whether it is a fact that permission has not been accorded in a large number of cases where even private land is concerned; and

(d) what is the plan and programme in the matter of leasing out the Government land and granting permission for the private land in the said Blocks, for production of salt ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Government of West Bengal have leased out an area of about 2,000 acres on the Contai Sea Board, outside the sea dyke for manufacture of salt, for which licences have been issued by the Salt Commissioner.

(b) to (d). Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid in the table of the House.

Committee for Industrial Licences

3762. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up two Committees for scrutinising applications for Industrial licences; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their functions and time limit fixed for submission of their reports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Each application for licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is considered by the Licensing Committee, set up under Rule 10 of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, framed under the Act. After such examination as may be necessary, the Committee makes its recommendations to the Government in respect of individual cases. Letters of Intent/industrial licences are issued after the recommendations of the Committee are approved by Government. From 4 August, 1970 the cases which come under the 'Core' sector, or where the M. R. T. P. Act is attracted or where there is doubt about the application of the Act, are being considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Coordination. The Advisory Committee set up under the M. R. T. P. Act also considers applications for Industrial Licences in cases where the firms have got themselves registered with the Department of Company Affairs under the M. R. T. P. Act or there is doubt about the applicability of the M. R. T. P. Act, before such cases are considered by the Cabinet Committee.

Import of Bricks for Bokaro Steel Plant

3763. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Burnt Bricks required for Bokaro Steel Plant were imported;

(b) if so, the value thereof ;

(c) whether the Indian manufacturers were willing to offer the same quality of bricks at a lower price; and

(d) whether there is any report of any expert committee dealing with this aspect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Bokaro Steel Ltd. have imported refractory bricks for the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) The value of refractory bricks being imported is about Rs. 5.4 crores.

(c) Most of the refractory bricks which are being imported were originally ordered on the indigenous manufacturers, who, however, failed to honour their contractual commitments with regard to delivery schedules and prescribed specifications. Import of these refractories has been considered incapable for maintaining the construction schedule of the Plant.

(d) No, Sir

Licence for Manufacture of Cellophane Paper by Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd.

3764. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Rayon Corporation Limited has applied for an industrial licence for the setting up of a project for the manufacture of cellophane paper ;

(b) if so, the production capacity of the project;

(c) the place where this will be started; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3,650 tonnes per annum of Cellulose film capacity.

(c) At their existing viscose filament yarn plant at Veraval, Gujarat.

(d) The proposal is still under consideration.

Issue of Industrial Licences to Dalmias

3765. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Industrial licences issued in favour of Dalmia Group of Industries during the period 1st January, 1970 to 31st October, 1970;

(b) the details of industries controlled by this Group which have been granted permission for expansion; and

(c) whether Government have regularised production in excess of licensed capacity in the case of any industry under the Dalmia group of Industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). There are two Industrial Groups relating to Dalmias, viz. Dalmia (RK) and Dalmia (Jayadaya). During 1st January, 1970 to 31st October, 1970, no industrial licence, either for establishment of new undertaking or for manufacture of new article or for effecting substantial expansion or for regularisation of production in excess of licensed capacity, was issued to any Company belonging to or controlled by these Groups of Industries. However, during the said period, a letter of intent was issued to M/s. Electro Steel Castings Ltd., a concern belonging to Dalmia

(Jayadaya) Group, for the manufacture of new article, viz. Steel Wire Rods, at Ghaziabad (U. P.). No letter of intent was issued to Dalmia (RK) Group of companies.

Changes in Industrial Licensing Policy

3766. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to revise the Industrial licensing policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The working of the new licensing policy, which was announced early this year, is under constant review. Such modifications as are considered necessary, would be made in the light of experience and circumstances prevailing from time to time. At present the Government does not contemplate any major changes in the licensing policy.

Suggestions for augmenting Steel Production by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

3767. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has submitted a number of suggestions to Government for augmenting steel production in the country;

(b) the broad outlines of those suggestions; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI

QURESHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. There have been no suggestions submitted recently to Government by Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for augmenting steel production in the country. However, in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Iron and Steel Advisory Council held in August 1970 and in a meeting with the Minister, the representatives of the Federation made some general suggestions for encouraging the setting up of small electric furnace based plants and developing capacity for production of sponge iron.

Basis for Calculating Deposits on Indents by Consumers

3768. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Manufacturers Organisation has suggested to Government that the best of total consumption of steel in the last three years should be the basis for calculating deposits on indents placed by consumers instead of the present method of the best year's despatches; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). In terms of Government's Resolution dated 22. 5. 70, the Joint Plant Committee is to prescribe the financial and other formalities to be completed by various classes of indentors. The Joint Plant Committee will no doubt give due consideration to any representation received by them in this regard.

Derailment of a Diesel Goods Train between Surareddipalem and Tanguturu (South Central Railway)

3769. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some wagons of a diesel goods train overturned and some wagons derailed on the 28th October, 1970 between Surareddi-

palem and Tanguturu Station on Vijayawada-Bitragunta double line section of the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons killed and injured in the accident and the amount of compensation paid to those killed and injured;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the cause of the accident; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) On 28. 10. 1970 while Ammanabrolu Up Diesel Special goods train from Ammanabrolu to Bitragunta was running between Surareddipalem and Tanguturu stations, 30 wagons of the train derailed of which 24 capsized at Km. 277/8-9.

(c) In this accident no one was killed. The Guard of the train received minor injuries.

No compensation was due to the injured Guard under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(d) and (e). The cause of the accident is under investigation.

Supply orders obtained for Small Industries Products from U. A. R. and West Germany

3770. SHRI NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., secured orders from U. A. R. and West Germany worth Rs. 14 lakhs for small industries products;

(b) if so, the details of goods; and

(c) whether the Ministry is also making efforts to ensure that the products of small

scale industries for which orders have been obtained are supplied in time and in a good quality ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, orders for Brass Rods valued at Rs. 15.43 lakhs from U. A. R. and for C. I. Pipes and Specials valued at Rs. 30 lakhs from West Germany have been received.

(c) The Corporation is making all efforts to ensure supply of quality goods as per buyers specifications and within the delivery schedule agreed to with the buyers.

Restoration of Railway line between Haldibari-Jalpaiguri and Lataguri-Changrabandha

3771. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated any scheme for the restoration of railway line between Haldibari-Jalpaiguri and Lataguri-Changrabandha in the North-East Frontier Railway, which were damaged by the great flood of October, 1968;

(b) if so, what are the total estimates and how soon works will start for restoration of Railway lines; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) The Survey reports prepared by the Railway to assess the technical and financial implications involved in restoration of the damaged lines to cater for high discharge in Teesta (as estimated by the Technical Committee on Floods in North Bengal) have just been received and are under examination.

Survey to Connect new Cooch Behar and Gulakganj (North-East Frontier Railway)

3772. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any survey to connect New Cooch Behar and Gulakganj in the North East Frontier Railway as demanded by the local people; and

(b) how soon the survey work will start and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification the construction of a new line from New Cooch Behar to Golakganj cannot be taken up at present. Commencement of surveys for this line therefore, does not arise.

Broad-Gauge line from New Cooch Behar to Bamanhat

3773. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have finalised any scheme to convert the existing metre-gauge line from New Cooch Behar to Bamanhat in the North East Frontier Railway to broad-gauge line in order to facilitate large number of goods booking, particularly Jute and Tobacco from wayside stations; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) The conversion of New Cooch Behar-Bamanhat metre gauge section into broad-gauge is not justified on traffic considerations at present.

Re-Posting of Train Examiners of New Cooch Behar

3774. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Train Examiners have been withdrawn from New Cooch Behar Station without valid reasons and on representations made to the Railway authorities it was settled to restore the earlier position;

(b) if so, when arrangements for examination of trains will be restored and whether persons now transferred to New Bongaigaon will be reposted at New Cooch Behar; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Shuttle Train Service between Alipurduar and New Cooch Behar Stations (Northeast Frontier Railway)

3775. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken to run a Shuttle Train between Alipurduar and New Cooch Behar stations in order to relieve congestion of passengers now travelling by existing trains of the Northeast Frontier Railways; and

(b) if so, when the proposed Shuttle train will be put into service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, not yet. Proposal for extension of No. 141/142 mixed trains from Alipurduar to Cooch Behar is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Over Bridge on Delhi avoiding line near Naraina

3776. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over-bridge on the Delhi avoiding line near Naraina has been under construction for over two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction of the main bridge was completed long ago;

(c) whether it is further a fact that earth work for connecting the bridge with the road has been delayed inordinately as a result of which commissioning of the bridge is being delayed; and

(d) if so, whether Government have fixed any firm date for completing this over-bridge and when will it be opened to traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, there has been some delay in completion of earth work on the approaches.

(d) No. The earth work on approaches is being done by C. P. W. D. and is still in progress. After the earth work is completed, the approach slab adjoining the main bridge will be provided by the railway and the bridge commissioned thereafter.

Effect of Raising Exemption Limit on Industrial Licensing

3777. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that limit for setting up new industries without licence has been raised to Rs. One crore from Rs. 25 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this decision has affected small industries with small capital adversely; and

(c) if so, the reasons for taking the decision referred to in part (a) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). With a view to further stimulate and broad-base industrial development and to encourage small and

medium entrepreneurs so that they could set up industrial undertakings without going through the process of obtaining an industrial licence, the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore. 55 items have been reserved for the small-scale sector and more items are proposed to be reserved. A number of other steps have also been taken to promote the growth of small-scale industries. Government does not consider that small industries will be affected because of the changes announced in licensing policy.

Demonstration by Children of Harijans of Jhuggi Basties

3778. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether thousands of children of Harijans and Jhuggi Basties demonstrated before Prime Minister's house on 14th November, 1970 to draw her attention to their pitiable plight;

(b) whether a memorandum was submitted on their behalf to the Prime Minister detailing various social welfare measures that are needed to improve their conditions; and

(c) if so, what were the main demands and suggestions for the welfare of the poor children and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). A procession of Harijan children led by Shri M. L. Sondhi, M. P., Shri Ram Swaroop Vidyarthi, M. P. and others demonstrated before the Prime Minister's House on 14-11-1970 and handed over a memorandum containing various demands relating to nutrition, clothes, education and medical aid etc. for Backward Class children and employment opportunities for Backward Classes. The Government are aware of the various problems of the Backward Classes including their children and are taking various measures for their social, educational and economic uplift. These measures are being expanded under the Fourth Plan.

लघु उद्योगों के लिए धन

3779. श्री मोठालाल मोना : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना के लिए निश्चित की गई धन-राशि में कमी कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) :
(क) और (ख). किराया खरीद योजना के लिए ऋण के अधीन सरकारी निधि में 20 लाख रु० (185 लाख रु० में से) की कटौती की गई है। चूंकि यह महसूस किया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम उपर्युक्त किस्म की अथवा इसके अधिक की योजना के लिए वाणिज्यिक अधिकीय क्षेत्र से धन प्राप्त करने में समर्थ हो सकेगा इसलिए ऐसा किया गया था।

Grievances of Medically De-categorised Running Staff

3780. SHRI NEEHTA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure adopted and the nature of protection given for absorption of medically de-categorised running staff in regard to protection of pay, absorption in suitable category and method of determining seniority, in 1960 and prior to it, and the procedure in existence at present;

(b) whether curtailment of facilities enjoyed by Running staff till 1960, is also a point of discontentment in Loco Running Staff; and

(c) the action Government are taking for providing same benefits as were given to this category of staff till 1960 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Absorption of medically decategorised staff including running staff in alternative employment is governed by Rule 152 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code Vol. I. There has been no change in the basic policy on this subject since, 1960, except in the matter of seniority. According to the procedure in vogue upto 1964, seniority was reckoned on the basis of the rate of pay on the date of absorption in the alternative category. Under the revised procedure introduced in 1964, which is still in force, the seniority in the alternative category is determined with reference to the length of service rendered in the equivalent or corresponding grade. Administrative instructions and clarificatory orders that have been issued on this subject from time to time, have been incorporated in Chapter III and Chapter XXVI of the Indian Railway Establishment Manual (Second Edition).

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Representation by All India Loco Running Staff Association about ill-effects of diesel smoke

3781. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Loco Running Staff Association has represented about the ill-effects of Diesel smoke on human beings (Crews);

(b) whether the said Association has represented in regard to turning of Diesel ALCO Locomotive i.e., Running Diesel Locos Facing Cab-end; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes, sir. Representations were received that when Diesel Locomotives are being driven with the long hood end leading, the exhaust fumes pollute the atmospheric conditions in the driving cabin,

and due to this, the operating crew are likely to be exposed to health hazards.

(c) Government had arranged for a study of the problem, by the Industrial Hygiene Laboratories of the Central Labour Institute, attached to the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment).

The studies carried out by them had indicated that the Diesel engine crew are not exposed to any health hazard due to contamination of the control cabin by gases given off by the diesel exhaust; and that the concentration of various gases was well within the generally accepted threshold limit values.

Mass Reversions of Loco Running Staff of Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

3782. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been mass reversions of Loco Running Staff on Ajmer Division of Western Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to irregular planning on the part of Railway Administration, staff were not drafted for Diesel Training and had to suffer reversions though they were seniors;

(c) whether persons having 5 to 6 years services and even confirmed have been reverted due to dieselisation on Ajmer Division and also on various other Divisions of Indian Railways where dieselization was introduced; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to avoid such reversions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Maladministration of Kasturba Mahila Ashram, Delhi

3783. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the maladministration of Kasturba Mahila Ashram of Delhi;

(b) whether boarders of the said Ashram are treated inhumanly by the Officers of the said Ashram; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Committee of Members of Parliament to enquire into the administration of the said Ashram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) There is no Kasturba Mahila Ashram under administration of this Department. There is, however, one institution named Kasturba Niketan Home, meant for displaced destitute refugee women, administered by this Department. There is no maladministration in this Home.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Agreement of Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Railways with Zila parishad, Howrah

3784. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways in the District of Howrah in West Bengal have any agreement with the Zila Parishad, Howrah;

(b) if so, the stipulations and its effect on the running of those Railways; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the same on the ground of urgent public utility service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhala Railway companies have agreements with the District Boards of Howrah and Hooghly.

(b) The important provisions of the agreements are as follows :

- (i) The District Boards have to pay to the Companies such sums of money as may be required to make the net profits of the companies equivalent to a dividend at the rate of 4% per annum. However, the maximum amount payable in any one year is limited to a maximum of Rs. 28,000/- in the case of Howrah-Amta Railway and Rs. 950/- per mile of the line open to traffic in the case of the Howrah-Sheakhala Railway (This works out to Rs. 16,031/- at present).

- (ii) If the profits made by the Railways in any year are in excess of 4%, such excess profits are to be divided in equal shares between the Railway Company and the District Board in the case of Howrah-Amta Railway. In the case of Howrah-Sheakhala Railway, 1/3rd of the surplus profits are to be given to the District Board and 2/3rd are to be retained by the Company.

- (iii) The District Boards have an option, recurring at intervals of 7 years, to purchase the Railways. The next such option for both the Railways falls due on 26.3.1972.

As a result of the agreement, the two Railway Companies whose financial position has not been satisfactory have been receiving the maximum financial assistance as specified in (i) above in the recent years.

(c) No.

Condition for Licences for Employment of People from Local Employment Exchanges in Industries

3785. SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a policy requiring intending licences of Industries to compulsorily employ 50 per cent of their total employees from amongst the persons registered in the Local Employment Exchanges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारी प्रेषणों का श्रमिकों द्वारा उतारा व चढ़ाया जाना

3786. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने हाल ही में कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया है जिसके अनुसार 10 मन भार तक के प्रेषणों के बजाय अब 28 मन भार तक के प्रेषण श्रमिकों द्वारा उतारे व चढ़ाए जाने होंगे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त नियम बड़े ठेकेदारों पर लागू नहीं होता जबकि सहकारी संस्थाओं और उनके श्रमिकों पर यह लागू होता है;

(ग) इस भेदभाव के परिणामस्वरूप यदि किसी श्रमिक के साथ दुर्घटना हो जाती है तो क्या सरकार का उस श्रमिक को मुआवजा देने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको समान सुविधाएं देने का है ? *

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1966 में रेल प्रशासनों को हिदायतें जारी की गयीं थीं कि मानान्तरण स्थानों पर माल चढ़ाने/उतारने के ठेकों के लिए रेल प्रशासनों को चाहिए कि वे सामान्यतः इस तथ्य से अपनी नीति निर्धारित करें कि ऐसे प्रेषण को, जिनका भार एक मीट्रिक टन अथवा इससे अधिक हो, उसे ट्रेन-प्रेषण माना जाए। 1967 में यह बात फिर स्पष्ट की गयी थी कि किसी प्रेषण को केवल तभी ट्रेन-प्रेषण माना जाए जब पूरे प्रेषण में से कम से कम एक पैकेज ऐसा हो जिसका भार एक मीट्रिक टन या उससे अधिक हो। रेलों को यह भी सलाह दी गयी थी कि पहले चालू ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रचलित प्रक्रिया जारी रखी जा सकती है लेकिन भावी ठेकों के सम्बन्ध में, उपर्युक्त हिदायतों का अनुपालन किया जा सकता है।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित हिदायतें बिना भेदभाव के मानान्तरण शेडों में सभी ठेकेदारों पर लागू थीं।

(ग) और (घ). ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता। साथ ही, भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित हिदायतों के अनुसार ट्रेन-प्रेषणों की व्याख्या माल डिब्बों में ऐसे प्रेषणों के लादने/उतारने के लिए अनुमत निःशुल्क समय निर्धारित करने, सम्हालाई प्रभार के भुगतान और उपयोग में लाये गए रेलवे के ट्रेनों के लिए ट्रेन-प्रभार की वसूली आदि के उद्देश्य से की गयी थी। 28 मन से कम भार के प्रेषणों के लादने और उतारने के लिए रेलवे-ट्रनों को उपयोग में लाने के इच्छुक ठेकेदार, निर्धारित प्रभार का भुगतान करके, उपलब्ध ट्रेनों का उपयोग अब भी कर सकते हैं।

रेलवे सहकारी संस्थाओं को बड़े ठेकेदारों के समान सुविधायें प्रदान करना

3787. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे सहकारी

संस्थाओं को भी वही सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं जो बड़े ठेकेदारों को प्रदान की जाती हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि माल के उतारने एवं चढ़ाने हेतु पुराने ठेकेदारों को दस मन की ट्रेन उपलब्ध कराई जाती है जबकि रेलवे सहकारी संस्थाओं और उनके श्रमिकों को यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं की जा रही; और

(ग) इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और बड़े ठेकेदारों को दी जा रही सभी सुविधायें इन संस्थाओं को भी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). रेलों पर ठेकेदार को दी जाने वाली सुविधायें ठेके के स्वरूप पर निर्भर करती हैं, और इस मामले में किसी सहकारी समिति के साथ किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है। वास्तव में, रेलों द्वारा जो ठेके पंजीकृत सहकारी समितियों को दिये जाते हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें कुछ अतिरिक्त सुविधायें दी जाती हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Supply of Steel Sheets to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

3788. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1249 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding supply of steel sheets to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether Government have since checked up the necessary information as furnished by Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. with their earlier records, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the receipt of steel, production and delivery against quota certificate for 1011.2 M/T furnished by M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., is laid on the

table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4510/70*]

The details of sheets purchased monthwise from free sale from M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and M/s. Ramkrishna Kulwant Rai are furnished below :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity M/T</i>	<i>Name of Supplier</i>
February '62	0.360	M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal Ltd.
April '62	8.600	do
May '62	24.920	do
June '62	127.435	do
March '63	99.330	M/s. Ramkrishna Kulwant Rai
	260.645	

Attention is also invited in this connection to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 12th November, 1968 in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to part (d) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8983 dated 30-4-68 by Shri George Fernandes.

As regards maintenance of records, it is pointed out that free sale orders were issued from the Office of the Iron & Steel Controller to importers authorising them to sell the material to customers/consumers of their choice and as such no register was maintained showing disposal of free sale materials.

This is also in fulfilment of earlier assurances given in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 354 on 5-8-69 and Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1314 on 25-11-69.

Shifting of Barrel Plant From Sewri to Trombay by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

3789. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 589 on the 25th August, 1970 regarding the shifting of Barrel Plant from Sewri to Trombay by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay and state :

(a) when this firm shifted their barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay to cater to the requirement of M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Co. for Bitumen Drums and started manufacturing Bitumen Drums in their said plant at Trombay;

(b) what were the circumstances which led them to shift their Barrel Plant in running condition from Sewri to Trombay when they had already spare plant for manufacturing Bitumen Drums and could cater to the requirement of M/s. Standard Vacuum Refinery Co. without dismantling their Barrel Plant at Sewri; and

(c) whether Government propose to make further investigation into their case and place their findings on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). In reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 333 on 10th March, 1970 it has been explained that M/s. Standard Drum & Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay shifted their oil barrel plant from Sewri to Trombay in July 1959. But they produced Bitumen Drums at Trombay with the additional machines purchased.

Since permission for shifting of the under taking was granted in October 1958, and the

licence for the manufacture of Bitumen Drums was granted in July 1959, no further investigation is called for.

Setting up of Industries in Andhra Pradesh with Japanese Collaboration

3790. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japanese Ambassador to India had held discussion with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh regarding the possibility of setting up industries in the State with Japanese collaboration;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any concrete proposals have been worked out in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). The Japanese Ambassador to India had visited Hyderabad at the time of inauguration of the Indo-Nippon Precision Ball Bearings Plant, a subsidiary of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, in the last week of August, 1970 and called on the Chief Minister. Since at that time arrangements were under way in connection with the proposed visit of the Chief Minister to Japan at the invitation of the Govt. of Japan, the Chief Minister had indicated State Government's interest in exploring the possibility of Japanese collaboration in the projects under consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes, nylon filament yarn and some electronic components for which the Corporation had applied for industrial licences to the Government of India. These projects along with matters of general interest came up for discussion when the Ambassador of Japan called on the Chief Minister. The question of expansion of the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings with the assistance of its existing Japanese collaborators also figured in the discussions.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has been in touch with some Japanese firms seeking collaboration for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes and nylon filament yarn. The proposal for expansion of the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings is also being pursued. But final decisions will be taken by the Corporation and the approval of the Foreign Investment Board sought after a decision is taken on the applications for industrial licence in respect of the two proposed projects and the project report for the expansion of Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings is prepared by the Japanese collaborators.

Gramophone Company of India

3791. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the peculiar agreements which the Gramophone Company of India (EMI Group of Cos.) are entering into with the artists forcing them not to make any recording for any other companies for unreasonable long period in view of their strangle hold over the industry and market;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this Company forces its dealers and distributors not to sell and distribute the records of any other company on the pain of being boycotted and ex-communicated by the Gramophone Company of India;

(c) whether Government are aware that some dealers in Bombay region have been so penalised by this company; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the interest of the artists, dealers, distributors and customers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Gramophone Records

3792. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in view of the virtual monopoly which the Gramophone Company of India (EMI Group of Companies) has been enjoying all these years they have pushed the prices of gramophone records to unreasonable levels and have fleeced the helpless consumers mercilessly;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the cost of producing of long playing records of good quality is less than Rs. 6-1/2;

(c) whether Government are aware that these records are being sold to the customers at Rs. 36/ or above;

(d) whether Government are aware that even the main distributors have to pay a very high price, that is to say a price in the neighbourhood of Rs. 27 per record; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to reduce the prices of these records substantially ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Remittances of Foreign Exchange by Gramophone Co. of India

3793. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Gramophone Co. of India (EMI Group of Companies) have enjoyed a virtual monopoly in the matter of gramophone records for all these years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange that has been sent out by this company in the form of dividends, royalties, fees for technical collaborations and other charges during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to help start fully indigenous units in this industry; and

(d) if so the results of these efforts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) M/s. Gramophone Company of India is the only unit in the organised sector manufacturing Gramophone records at present.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). An Indian Company has been granted approval for manufacture of gramophone records with indigenous technical know-how; this firm is yet to go into production.

Complaint Lodged with the Guard of the Pathankot-Sealdah Express Train on Lucknow-Mughalsarai Section by an M. P.

3794. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had entered any complaint in the Complaint Book with the Guard of the Pathankot-Sealdah Express on the Lucknow-Mughalsarai Section on 23rd September, 1970;

(b) if so, the text thereof ?

(c) whether any inquiry has been held into the complaint; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Examination of Trains before Leaving Starting Station

3795. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the current practice in regard to the proper maintenance repair of passenger trains including Mail and Express trains, before they leave the starting station;

(b) whether it is mandatory to carry out a check in respect of lights, fans, water in the tanks, door, windows, and other fittings especially in class III compartments;

(c) whether it is a fact that the condition of batteries is "progressively" deteriorating;

(d) whether specific responsibility is fixed in respect of (b) and (c) on any Railway officer or employee, especially on officers in class I and II categories; and

(e) if so, the designation of the officers and the penalties that attach for bad performance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) All passenger train rakes, including Mail and Express trains, are thoroughly examined on a nominated line at starting stations and a record is kept of all defects. Defects are then rectified and coaches are thoroughly cleaned, toilets are disinfected and water tanks are filled, before, the rakes are placed on the platform for the outgoing train.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. Responsibility is fixed on the supervisors and other maintenance staff who are directly entrusted with the job of maintenance of rakes.

(e) The Supervisors entrusted with the responsibility for ensuring, that repairs are executed are, penalised in the event of failures. The penalty imposed varies according to the nature of the lapse.

Setting up of Scooter Plant with Italian collaboration

3796. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to have foreign collaboration with the Italian firms Praggio and Innocenti for setting up a scooter plant in the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor in view of the availability of the indigenous know-how; and

(c) if not, when the scooter plant in the public sector would be set up, at what place and the total estimated initial cost and the expected yearly capacity of it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) In pursuance of the decision of Government to set up a unit in the public sector for the manufacture of scooters, based on a proven foreign design, offers for collaboration for the manufacture of a scooter of a proven design have been invited from interested parties in foreign countries including Italy. These are awaited.

(b) The Committee of technical experts which had been set up by Government to work out a suitable indigenous design and programme of production of scooters in the public sector had come to the conclusion that no indigenously developed design of a scooter was readily available and that the development of a new design of a scooter starting from the drawing board would take about 4 to 5 years and thereafter the project planning and implementation might take a further period of three years. In view of the large and growing demand for scooters in the country, it was considered that it would not be desirable to wait many years for a completely indigenous design to be developed for meeting this demand. The recommendation of the Committee for obtaining the design from the manufacturers of Vespa and Lambretta scooters in the country was also

not considered feasible. Government, therefore, decided to obtain a suitable modern proven design from an interested foreign party so that production can be established with as little delay as possible.

(c) It is proposed to set up the unit in the public sector with an initial capacity of 1,00,000 scooters per annum on double shift, with a built-in provision for expansion. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the estimated cost of the proposed plant and the time by which it would be set up. The question of location of the proposed plant will be considered after the model of the scooter to be taken up for manufacture and the foreign collaborator have been selected.

**Nationalisation of Bajaj Auto and
Automobile Products
Companies**

3797. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scooter Committee had recommended the nationalisation of the Bajaj Auto and Automobile Products companies; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far to implement those recommendations; if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Scooter Committee

3798. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) which of the specific recommendations of the Scooter Committee have been accepted by Government and which have not been accepted; and

(b) the reasons therefor in both the cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Committee of technical experts was appointed by Government mainly to work out a suitable indigenous design and programme of production of scooters in the public sector.

So far as a suitable indigenous design is concerned, the Committee came to the conclusion that no indigenously developed design of a scooter was readily available and that the development of a new design of a scooter starting from the drawing board would take about 4 to 5 years and thereafter the project planning and implementation might take a further period of three years. As there is already a large pent up demand for scooters in the country and it is growing every day, and also as there are good prospects of exports, it was considered that it would not be desirable to wait many years for a completely indigenous design to be developed for meeting this large and growing demand. The recommendation of the Committee that the design might be obtained from the manufacturers of Vespa and Lambretta scooters in the country was also considered by the Government and it was not found feasible to do so. Government have, therefore, decided to obtain a suitable modern proven design from an interested foreign party so that production can be established with as little delay as possible. Accordingly, offers have been invited from interested foreign parties. These are awaited.

With regard to programme of production, the Committee had recommended that the project should be set up for a minimum economic volume of 100,000 scooters per annum on double shift basis with a built-in provision for expansion. This recommendation of the Committee has been accepted by Government.

The other recommendations of the Committee, which are ancillary to the above mentioned main recommendations of the Committee, have been taken note of and these will be implemented to the extent possible in due course.

**Increase in Immoral activities
in Delhi**

3799. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether immoral activities have increased in Delhi in 1970 *vis-a-vis* 1969 and 1968;

(b) the total cases of immoral activities brought to Government's notice in 1970 *vis-a-vis* 1969 and 1968; and

(c) the specific reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in 1970 to stop them and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	Upto 15. 11. 1970	Upto 15. 11. 69	Upto 15. 11. 68.
	404	362	277

(c) A radical change in social norms and views about morals and increased population and highly individualistic pattern of living in urban areas can be responsible for this increase. However, when any such complaint or information is received prompt action under law is taken. All Sub-Divisional Police Officers have been vested with the powers under the S. I. T. Act and declared as special Police Officers, who maintain vigilance in their respective areas specially at the ill reputed places.

**Lighting Arrangements in Trains running
between Darbhanga and Nirmali
(North Eastern Railway)**

3800. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the trains running between Darbhanga and Nirmali (North Eastern Railway) are still not having lights at night;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken so far about it and with what success ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Normally, all trains including those running between Darbhanga and Nirmali are provided with adequate lights. Most of the trains, running between Darbhanga and Nirmali in the night are provided with 110 volt end-on-generation system of train lighting. These are working satisfactorily. On the rakes having 24 volt conventional system, there was some setback due to non-availability of train lighting belt. Supply position of this item has now improved and lighting is again satisfactory. The position is being watched closely.

**New Channels of Promotion for Train
Clerks and Yard Masters**

3801. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Railway employees entitled to channels of promotion in the categories other than their own;

(b) whether the categories of Train Clerks and Yard Masters are entitled to the channels of promotion in the categories other than their own, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are criteria for fixing the channels of promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (c). Channels of promotion of non-gazetted staff on the Railways are laid down by the Railway Administrations themselves according to administrative requirements and local conditions. Therefore, actual practice in regard to channel of promotion in various categories differs from Railway to Railways.

(b) Apart from promotion to higher grade posts in their own cadre, Train Clerks are considered for promotion to posts of Guards Grade 'C', Assistant Yard Masters, Assistant Wagon Movement Inspectors etc. Similarly, Yard Masters are given avenue of promotion to higher grade posts in the Transportation

Department which varies between Railway to Railway, in addition to the normal avenues of promotion to higher grade posts within their own cadre.

Assault by Naxalites on the officials of the Durgapur Steel Plant

3802. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that officials of the Durgapur Steel Plant have been assaulted by the Naxalites;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents during the last one year together with number of deaths resulting therefrom; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to curb such activities of Naxalites in the Steel Township as also within the Steel Plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Two officials of the Durgapur Steel Plant have been the victims of violence indulged in by certain anti-social elements.

(c) Security arrangements are being tightened up by the Plant authorities and the Government of West Bengal who are in charge of the law and order situation, are taking all possible steps to deal with the anti-social elements.

Reported Fault with the Accounting Procedure of the Railways

3803. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he is reported to have found fault with the accounting procedure of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have made any proposals for change in the procedure and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The minister of Railways has expressed a view that, in the context of the present position of Railway finances, the presentation of financial results, which requires assessment of surplus/deficit after payment of a pre-determined rate of dividend to General Revenues somewhat obscures the position of return on capital invested in the Railways. Another aspect where an improvement in the presentation may be achieved would be for expenditure on development items, which at present is charged from the Development Fund, to be treated as a direct revenue charge, now that the Development Fund has been entirely exhausted.

(c) The existing arrangements have been specifically approved by successive Convention Committees as well as by Parliament. The financial arrangements between Railways and General Revenues as well as other relevant matters will also come under the overall review by the present Convention Committee.

Sale of Industrial goods in Rural areas

3804. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for the sale of industrial goods in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of such markets likely to be set up; and

(c) the details of the scheme drawn up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Government have under consideration certain schemes including one for setting up of a marketing organisation for increased marketing and distribution of consumer goods in the rural areas. This would help to channelize surplus purchasing power in those areas where agricultural production has increased sizeably in recent years so as to provide employment opportunities to the educated unemployed in retail trade and small enterprises.

Rail Accident at Bhubaneswar Railway Station

3805. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 24 persons were killed in a rail accident at Bhubaneswar Railway station on 5th November, 1970, and

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to it and the findings of the Enquiry Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Presumably the reference is to the collision between a goods train and 46 Down Hyderabad-Howrah Express between Retang and Bhubaneswar stations on 5. 11. 70. In this accident no one was killed. However, one person sustained grievous injuries and 25 others trivial injuries.

(b) According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta, who held his statutory inquiry into this accident, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff.

Recommendations of Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee (1968) Re : Signalling staff

3806. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6267 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding the recommendations of Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee (1968) regarding signalling staff and state :

(a) whether some steps have been taken in for implementation of the recommendation of Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee 1968 *vide* para 141, part II regarding training, recruitment and grades of Signalling staff;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to 'Grades' which are specially mentioned in the above mentioned recommendation for urgent decision;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for the delay and how much more time it would take to come to a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (d). A Committee for reviewing the rules regarding recruitment, training, grades etc., for Inspectors and artisan staff of the Signal and Telecommunication Department was set up. This Committee has submitted its report and the same is under consideration.

Allotment of Quota for Promotion of Assistants in Railways to the Post of Section Officers

3807. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Home Ministry's Circular of June, 1970 regarding the allotment of 28 per cent of posts of Section Officers to the Assistants on the basis of length of service in the grade, has been implemented by the Railway Board; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The question of amending the Railway Board Secretariat Service Rules, generally on the basis of the amendment issued to the Central Secretariat Service Rules in this regard is under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Paper Production

3808. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a blue-print of a programme to increase paper production in the country from the All India Small Paper Mills Association; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal suggested, *inter alia* import of about 30/40 second-hand re-conditioned paper machines by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (a Central Government undertaking) for sale to small paper mills and feeding these machines with pulp from centrally located pulp mills to be set up by the said Corporation.

Government are generally not in favour of importing second-hand paper plants of small capacities of obsolescence and the uncertainties about their operation. Moreover, there exists capacities within the country itself to manufacture machines of such capacities. Moreover, import of second-hand plants will involve recurring foreign exchange expenditure for import of pulp as any big pulp mill will take quite a few years before it can be planned or commissioned.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन रांची में
चैकोस्लोवाकिया के कर्मचारी

3809. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में काम कर रहे अनेक कुशल चैक कर्मचारियों को वापस भेज दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री के पास इस कार्यवाही के खिलाफ संसद्-सदस्यों का एक आपन आया है; और

(ग) कुशल चैक कर्मचारियों के वापस भेजने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ग). न तो सरकार ने और न ही भारी इंजीनियरी निगम ने किसी चैकोस्लोवाक प्रति-

निधि को वापस भेजा है। कुछ मामले ऐसे हुए हैं जहाँ चैकोस्लोवाकिया के संगठनों से परामर्श करके विशेषज्ञों को पारिवारिक/चिकित्सा आदि कारणों से निश्चित अवधि से पूर्व स्वदेश लौटने की अनुमति दी गई थी।

. (ख) संसद् के तीन सदस्यों ने विदेशी मामलों के मन्त्री को 10 सितम्बर, 1970 को एक पत्र लिखा था, जिसमें उनका ध्यान अखबार में प्रकाशित कुछ विवरणों की ओर दिलाया गया था जिनमें भारत में चैकोस्लोवाकिया के राजदूत तथा तीन सदस्यीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल स्कोडा-एक्सपोर्ट जो मई 1970 में भारी इंजीनियरी निगम, रांची से विचार-विमर्श करने आया था, पर कई आरोप लगाए गए थे।

Catering Contract at Etawah Station

3811. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Catering Contract at Etawah Station could not be given as the terms offered by the authorities were not accepted to any one; and

(b) if so, the details of further action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Refreshment Room contract at Etawah has been given and the Refreshment Room is likely to be started from 1.1.1971.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्व रेलवे के लेखा-क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति के लिए
परिशिष्ट-2 परीक्षा का परिणाम

3812. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 6 वर्ष समाप्त होने के पश्चात् मार्च, 1970 में पूर्व रेलवे के

क्लकों की पदोन्नति के लिए परिशिष्ट-2 परीक्षा हुई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त परीक्षा का परिणाम मई, 1970 में प्रकाशित किया गया था परन्तु असफल परीक्षार्थियों को सूची इस समय तक प्रकाशित नहीं की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1970 में उक्त परीक्षा के असफल परीक्षार्थियों को इस आधार पर पुनः सफल घोषित कर दिया गया था कि उक्त परीक्षा के बहुमत से परीक्षार्थी टी० ए० कोचिंग प्रश्न-पत्र में असफल हो गये थे; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले के बारे में बिहार के कुछ विधान सभा के सदस्यों तथा संसद-सदस्यों द्वारा उन्हें, रेलवे बोर्ड को और पूर्व रेलवे अधिकारियों को भेजे गये अभ्यावेदन के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) सफल उम्मीदवारों की एक पूरक सूची जून, 1970 में इस आधार पर प्रकाशित की गयी थी कि "ट्रेफिक एकाउण्ट्स कोचिंग" का प्रश्न-पत्र दूसरे पक्षों की अपेक्षा अधिक कड़ाई से जांचा गया था ।

(घ) इस मामले की जाँच की गयी और इस पर और आगे कार्रवाई करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया । इस सम्बन्ध में जो पत्र मिले हैं उनका उपयुक्त रूप में उत्तर दिया गया है या दिया जा रहा है ।

Defects in Hindustan Ambassador Car

3813. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from M/s. Geco Trading Corporation of Bombay regarding the defects in the Hindustan Ambassador Car purchased by them and whether similar complaints have been received from others; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate action to persuade Hindustan Motors to look into such complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Similar complaints from other owners of cars about manufacturing defects in their cars have also been received.

(b) As and when such complaints are received, they are brought to the notice of the manufacturers for rectification of the defects in the cars to the satisfaction of the customers.

Grievances of Railway Doctors

3814. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Railway Medical Officers' Association, New Delhi regarding the grievances of the Railway doctors;

(b) if so, what are the Principal demands made by these Doctors;

(c) whether Government propose to settle these demands; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The main demands made on behalf of the Railway Doctors are :—

(i) Introduction of scales of pay as in the Central Health Services. (ii) Introduction of a "Specialists' Cadre" as in the Central

Health Services. (iii) Increase in the percentage of higher grade posts so as to provide better avenue of promotion.

These demands have been examined in the past but not found feasible of acceptance as the organisational structure and pattern of pay scales of the Railways are different from that of Central Health Services. Railways are organised on a divisional pattern and Divisional Officers who are in the Senior Scale (Rs. 700-1250) work under the Divisional Superintendent. Assistant Officers in Junior Scale (Rs. 400-950) work under the Senior Scale Officers. It would not be possible to adopt, exclusively for Railway Medical Officers, the scales of pay as obtaining in the Central Health Services. It is also not possible to create a large number of higher grade posts in Class I for the Medical Department, particularly in view of the present financial position of Railways.

Production of Cement in Mandhar Cement Factory

3815. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since its commissioning on the 19th July, 1970, there has been no production of cement at the Mandhar Cement unit of the Cement Corporation of India, despite availability of sufficient stock of clinker;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the cost of this plant and its production capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The sanctioned cost of the Project is Rs. 451.51 lakhs.

The production capacity is 2 lakh tonnes per annum.

Automatic Signalling Panel lying idle at Kishanganj Station

3816. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the big automatic Railway signalling panel installed at Kishanganj Station has been lying idle for the last two years;

(b) whether the three-storey building specially constructed to house it has since been locked up and the trained personnel rendered superfluous;

(c) whether the expenditure on a French engineer at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per month, employed for about one year or so to commission the above equipment, has been rendered totally infructuous; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in installing the automatic signalling system at the said station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. The equipment is still being used but in order to economically carry out the alteration of the yard to suit the doubling of track between Delhi Kishanganj and Shakurbasti a temporary lever frame has been installed in addition for operation of points and signals.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise. No foreign engineer was employed for installation or commissioning of this equipment.

(d) The temporary lever frame will be removed and operation of all points and signals in the yard will be transferred to the Station Master's panel after receipt of signalling relays and other equipment which are on order.

Loss of Grants and Loans given by Andhra Khadi Board

3817. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to a report in the Blitz of the 7th November, 1970, the steps taken to fix responsibility for the loss of grants and loans of Rs. 2 crores given by the Andhra Khadi Board; and

(b) whether there are similar losses in other States; if so, whether Government have taken steps to identify the pattern used and to provide against such losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation for Khadi in Fourth Plan

3818. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government expect Khadi to become self-sufficient so that the country is saved from the large provision of nearly rupees 100 crores made for it in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the reasons why a Commission is not appointed to assess the economic and even the philanthropic significance of Khadi production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A provision of Rs. 59 crores only has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of Khadi in the States. Government have been making consistent efforts for improving the economic working of the Khadi sector and also for a gradual reduction of subsidies and grants.

(b) The Khadi programme has been kept under constant review from time to time. In 1966 the Government appointed a Commi-

tee under the Chairmanship of Shri Asoka Mehta to make a comprehensive enquiry. The Planning Commission had also set up an Evaluation Team in 1969 to report on the economics of the New Model Charkha programme.

Direct Link to the Goods Shed Mangalore Station

3819. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) on which grounds the proposal of a direct line to the Goods Shed has been turned down by the Railway Board;

(b) the reasons why there are only two reception lines at Mangalore station, when a short line can be provided by extending the motor lay bye line and by bringing into service the two lines now used for washing for which two other lines are already constructed but not used; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for a water tank for the staff quarters considering that the Municipal Water supply is inadequate and for short periods ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The proposal of a by-pass line to the Mangalore Goods Shed is still under examination.

(b) In the Mangalore remodelling scheme, a new pit line, a washing line and a stabling line are under construction, which after completion will provide adequate reception facilities in the yard.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Gratuity to Employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

3820. SHRI A. DIPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to provide gratuity facility to the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, when this facility is going to be extended to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Government is examining a proposal to extend the benefits of gratuity to trading staff of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Refund of C. P. F. Contribution to Workers of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

3821. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite instructions of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi the unauthorised deduction in respect of 3 months C. P. F. contribution, made from the salary of the workers of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi has not so far been refunded and the case is pending since last two years; and

(b) if so, by which time the matter is expected to be settled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under examination in consultation with Ministry of Law and Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. Government expects to take a decision in the matter soon.

Taking over Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

3822. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the ownership of Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi from Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Bombay and to establish it under the Societies Registration Act, 1870;

(b) if so, when this decision is going to be implemented; and

(c) to what extent the service conditions of the workers are going to be affected thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) and (c). Do not arise.

Misappropriation of Funds in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

3823. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain cases of misappropriation of funds were detected against employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the amount involved and the action taken against the persons found guilty in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Catering establishments by Co-operatives of Railway Staff

3824. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to run railway catering establishments by Co-operatives of railway staff; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A decision has been taken that at stations where departmental

catering is not feasible and catering has to be done through contractors, preference is to be given to (i) Cooperatives run by Railway staff; (ii) Cooperatives of Vendors; and (iii) Voluntary Organisations or Mahila Samitis; having good financial record and requisite experience in catering, whenever vacancies of catering/vending contracts arise.

इलाहाबाद डिवीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) के विद्युतीकरण विभाग द्वारा छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों का पुनः स्थापन

3825. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : श्री गणेश घोष :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे ने इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के विद्युतीकरण विभाग के बहुत से कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनमें से कुछ व्यक्ति उनसे मिले थे और उन्होंने पुनः नियुक्त करने का आश्वासन दिया था;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन सबको अब तक पुनः नियुक्त कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ संसद सदस्य उनसे मिले थे और यदि हाँ, तो संसद सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (घ). रेल बिजली योजना, इलाहाबाद के लगभग 350 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी हुई थी। रेल बिजली योजना के कुछ कर्मचारियों को साथ लेकर श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने उनके मामले पर बातचीत की थी। सर्व श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद और कल्याण प्रसाद ने भी एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था। श्री

बनर्जी को बता दिया गया था कि जब कोई ऐसा काम, जिस पर नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को लगाया जाता है, पूरा हो जाता है, तो उनकी छंटनी अनिवार्य हो जाती है, यदि उसी प्रकार का कोई और काम न हो, जिस पर उन्हें फिर से लगाया जा सके। छंटनी किये गए उपर्युक्त नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को फिर से काम पर लगाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया गया है। अब तक 121 नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को फिर से काम पर लगाया जा चुका है।

Applications received from Kerala Government for Licences

3826. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of licence applications recommended to the Central Government by Kerala Government which are still pending and the number which are more than one year old;

(b) the reason for the delay in taking the decision on granting licences; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for expeditious decision on these applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Out of the applications received up to the 31st October, 1970, for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the State of Kerala, 33 are pending for disposal, out of which 5 are pending for more than a year. Of the 33 applications, 11 have already been considered by the Licensing Committee and decision of the Government is either under issue or expected to be issued shortly. It may be added that 10 applications were received during the period from 1st August, 1970 to 31st October, 1970.

(b) and (c). Consideration of each licence application necessitates fairly detailed examination of Various aspects. In many cases applicants do not furnish complete information on important aspects of their schemes, such as phased manufacturing programme, arrangements made for meeting foreign exchange requirements and terms of foreign collaboration etc. and references have often to be made to them for clarification additional information. Efforts are being made to dispose of the applications as quickly as possible and to streamline procedures. Further, powers have also been delegated to administrative Ministries to dispose of certain types of cases, without reference to the Licensing Committee. Meetings of the Licensing Committee are held frequently, once in every fortnight. The reasons for the delay are periodically discussed with the representatives of the various Ministries and directions are given by the Chairman of the Committee emphasising on all concerned the need for special attention for expeditious disposal of applications. Considerable progress has been made in recent months in the disposal of pending applications.

**Reconstruction of old Railway Station
building between Trivandrum and
Quilon Railway Stations**

3827. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Railway Stations which have more than 50 year old Railway Station building, between Trivandrum and Quilon railway stations;

(b) whether Government propose to reconstruct all these old buildings; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Six.

(b) No.

(c) Reconstruction is not justified on condition basis.

**Overbridge at First Gate of Tellicherry
Railway Station**

3828. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation to build an overbridge on the first gate of Tellicherry Railway Station;

(b) whether Government have considered the demand; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The work is likely to be included in the Railways Works Programme 1972-73 subject to the priority to be fixed by the State Government and necessary funds to cover their share of the cost being allotted by them.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED ESCAPE OF TWO PAKISTANI
WOMEN WITH IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
TO PAKISTAN**

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 376 (2). If you see today's papers, it will be found that it was all connected.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Calling Attention Notice has been admitted, the whole story will come out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a country which has recently gone through an election. We should promote cooperation and friendship with that country** We are hearing stories which have no basis for existence... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is something which has appeared in the news papers. There is some allegation that some persons ran away with some documents to Pakistan. What is wrong if a calling attention is admitted on such an item ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There is no truth in that allegation. The Chief Minister of Assam has said so.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Let the Minister say so.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Why should Shri Jyotirmoy Basu take upon himself the onerous responsibility of repeating what the Chief Minister of Assam has said ? We do not care what the Assam Chief Minister thinks.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : How does he know about Pakistan spies ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Of course, you have allowed the Calling Attention Notice. But yesterday and today it has come out in the press that the Chief Minister of Assam has said...

SHRI NATH PAI : But the Chief Minister of Assam cannot answer our questions in the Lok Sabha. We refuse to take notice of what he has stated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : ***

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Speaker, must defend and protect Shri Hem Barua and the House. Shri Barua is raising a question of the security of India. If we do not raise it in this House, who will raise it ? So, I would request you. I appeal to you...

MR. SPEAKER : He has spoken without my permission and I am not allowing it.

*** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Sir, I cannot understand this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have, not allowed him. It is semeteing without my permission.

SHRI H. N. MAKERJEE : Umpteen times things are said here without remission and reported to the world with disastrous consequences to the reputation of this House. It has happened. How is it that on an occasion when certain observations are made that a particular action of this House may bring about ill-will between India and Pakistan, on this occasion such remarks have led to this kind of ruling from the chair. ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I am a lover of Pakistan and its people and it is far from my mind to create bad relations...

MR. SPEAKER : I admitted this motion because there was a news item that two women ran away to Pakistan with certain documents which are very secret and which have some significance so far as the Mc.Mahon line is concerned. Whether it is right or wrong it will give an opportunity to the government to explain the whole position or clarify the whole position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Chief Minister of Assam has stated...

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you defending it ? Let us hear the statement.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported escape of two Pakistani women working in Shillong to East Pakistan with some important documents including these on McMahon Line."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Sir, On receipt

of some complaints against the conduct of an officer in charge of a Survey party, the Surveyor General of India, has instituted inquiries, which are in progress. According to information received from the State Government, it is alleged that the officer spent the night of November 21, 1970 in his office chamber with these two ladies. (Interruption) The ladies involved in the complaints have been identified and are residents of Shillong. There is no information that they have escaped to Pakistan or that any classified maps of the Survey of India are missing.

MR. SPEKAER : Should I not accept the Minister's statement ? Now they are happy.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This statement made by the hon. Minister is an eyewash. During the last three years Assam has become a honeycomb of espionage activities. That is due to the fact that outsiders whose loyalty to the nation is doubtful have made Assam their grazing ground. The Chief Minister of Assam has admitted that these two young women spent the night in the company of the officer concerned. I know the name of the officer also.....(Interruption) This has been admitted by the Chief Minister of Assam. Here is a statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam on the basis of which the Government has made a statement here. Now, I want to know how many nights of sleeping together or staying together preceded this night...(Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : After all, ladies are ladies whether Indian or Pakistani and we must protect them.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order. The calling-attention is about these women acting as spies and their escape. Now he is talking of their spending nights with this officer. How does that relate to this calling-attention ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order.

SARI HEM BARUA : On a previous occasion a Nepali was detected with Chinese

coins at Rangia railway station. We had demanded on the floor of the House that the Pakistan Assistant Commissioner's office in Shillong should be disbanded. That was disbanded because the Assistant Commissioner of Pakistan in Shillong used to employ Indians as agents with money. In this case, the officer concerned told the secrets to these ladies either because of sex or because of money, whatever that might be. May I know from the Government whether they propose to arrest these people who are responsible for this ? These women's reported escape to Pakistan was done through Dawki in a taxi with an Assam registration. The registration number of the car ASA 6981...(Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How do you know that ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is too much interrupting the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I never like to do that unless I feel very strongly that.** (Interruption)

SHRI HEM BARUA : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is sadly mistaken. It is an attempt to defend the security of this country. We are concerned with the security of the country. (Interruption)

May I know whether Government are prepared to hold an independent inquiry over and above the inquiry made by the Chief Minister of Assam and also arrest the persons concerned, Maj S. K. Kohli who was the officer concerned and others concerned. George Bernard Shaw has rightly said that every man above 40 is a scoundrel. He was right. (Interruption)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : This must not go on record.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This should not go on record. We are all involved. Are we all scoundrels ? (Interruptions)

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am in the company of George Bernard Shaw. Whatever that might be.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Hem Barua]

May I know whether those officers concerned who spent the night with these two women are arrested by now or not and whether the Government are going to have an independent inquiry into the incident?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of anyone escaping to Pakistan as I clearly stated about two ladies about which mention was made ..

MR. SPEAKER : You may say two persons.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : They are ladies. (*Interruption*)

This incident took place on November 21. The information was received by the Ministry of Education on November 24 and on November 25, the Surveyor-General of India issued orders appointing a high-power committee to go into the incident. The required inquiry is being done. There is no need to appoint any other inquiry as suggested by the hon. Member.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am concerned whether this Government is prepared to hold an inquiry into the incident or not.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I would like to read from the *Hindustan Standard* of December 6, what has appeared in cold print. This incident occurred on November 21. By whom was it disclosed? This was disclosed in the Assam Assembly by the Deputy Leader of the United Opposition Legislative Party, Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua and the Chief Minister could not answer it. The Chief Minister said that he had no information. I would like to read it out as this is very important and it concerns the security and integrity of the State. I quote :

"Seeking to move an adjournment motion, Mr. Barua alleged that on November 21, two Pakistani women, aided by officer-in-charge, Maj. S. K. Kohli entered the office of the Survey of India in Shillong. They stayed there for the night with that officer and managed to escape into Pakistan the next morning at five along with a steel trunk..."

Then, further I quote :

"These two women were taken to Dawki on the Pakistan border by Maj. Kohli in a taxi with the number ASA 6981. Mr. Barua added"

It was immediately reported by the security guards there. They protested against this and it was immediately reported to the Deputy Director of Survey. But the Deputy Director of Survey wanted to conceal everything that had happened.

It says :

"It is learnt that the staff of Survey of India have sent representations to the Surveyor-General of India, Dehra Dun, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and other authorities."

It concerns the national security and the integration of the State. I ask the hon. Minister this. There is the Central Intelligence service and there is also the State Intelligence service. Either they were not vigilant enough or they were in collusion. I make this charge. How is it that the officer can spend the night with two ladies in a room in the office? Let the hon. Minister clarify the position.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that this matter was raised in the Assam Assembly on December 5. As I mentioned, as early as on November 25, a committee consisting of senior officers was appointed to go inquire into this incident. Therefore, it is not a question of being not vigilant. The moment the information of this nature was received—it was on November 24—the Surveyor-General of India issued orders on 25th appointing a Committee consisting of three senior officers of the Surveyor-General's office.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : The incident occurred on the 21st.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The incident occurred on the 21st, the information was received on the 24th and the Committee of Inquiry was appointed on the 25th and the matter was raised in the House on December 5.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, the hon. Minister is drawing a veil of secrecy over this incident. The incident occurred on the 21st and the Government got the information on the 24th only. This is a lamentable gap, Sir.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Let those people who have given the call-attention motion ask the question. Why do you interfere between them ? There are five of them. They can ask a number of questions... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukundapuram) : From the hon. Minister's reply there is a very important skipping of the point as far as I can understand it. The incident happened on the 21st and on the 25th the inquiry was made. The present situation is that these two ladies are now in Shillong and they have been accosted. Is there not a possibility that these documents were passed over beyond the border, photostat copies of them were taken and then probably they were returned ? That particular point, I submit, has to be very diligently inquired into. After all the border is not so far off. They can really pass on these documents beyond the borders, photostat copies taken and then returned. This particular aspect must not be delayed because if I remember right in the Henderson Brook's report that particular questions was raised and so far the correct position about that has not been informed to this House. I submit that the inquiry must proceed very quickly.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The inquiry is proceeding very quickly and a check which has been made uptill now reveals that no classified documents were missing and there is no reason.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Hem Barua, you had your say. Please sit down. Don't get up every time.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Photostat copies.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The information received by us shows that a check has been made of all the classified documents and none has been missing.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Photostat copies.

MR. SPEAKER : When the Minister says that nothing has been found missing, how can you compel him to say that something is missing ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : What is a classified document ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : 'Classified document' is an official term under which certain documents of a secret nature come. They are documents which are not available to everyone and which are more or less of a secret nature. That is the definition of 'classified documents.' (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Is he sure that photostat copies are not made of the classified documents ?

MR. SPEAKER : Everything can happen in this world so long as your imagination works.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, a high-power inquiry committee has been appointed and I think we should await the results of the inquiry committee and should not take precipitate action in the matter.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं परसों ही शिलांग से आया हूँ। जब वहाँ यह समाचार-पत्रों में छपा तब वहाँ के लोगों की जो प्रतिक्रिया थी वह यह कि असम में एक तरह से पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का जाल बिछा हुआ है और लार्ज-स्केल इन्फिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है और अगर इस तरह से चलता रहा तो इसकी मात्रा और बढ़ जाएगी। मि० जार्ज ने बड़ा अच्छा सवाल पूछा लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। उनका कहना है कि क्या 21 से 24 तारीख तक हर तरह की चीज पासिबिल नहीं थी। आपने सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया कि मिसिंग नहीं हैं। हो सकता है कि वह डाकुमेंट पाकिस्तान ले जाए गये हों और उसके बाद ला कर रख दिए गये हों। इसी तरह से वह महिलायें भी शिलांग से पाकिस्तान जाने के बाद वापस भी आ सकती हैं। चण्डीगढ़ में भी इसी तरह से हुआ था कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के अफसर चण्डीगढ़ एरोड्रीम में काम करते थे वह दो-दो महीने की छुट्टी लेकर पाकिस्तान गये और एस्क्वाय-नेज की ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान में आकर जासूसी की। हिन्दुस्तानी अफसर हैं वह। मैं चार्ज करता हूँ आपको और चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप कंटेन्डिबट करिये। दो महीने की छुट्टी लेकर पाकिस्तान में ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए गये हिन्दुस्तानी अफसर और उनकी पे रोल पर हैं। पाकिस्तान की एक एक चीज की उनको खबर दी गई। यह ठीक है या नहीं?

सर्वेअर आफ इण्डिया के जरिये जांच करा रहे हैं, यह आपने कहा है। यह सर्वेअर आफ इण्डिया का काम नहीं है। जांच करना तो सी० बी० आई० या खुफिया पुलिस का काम है। यह रिकार्ड का काम नहीं है कि आया वह पाकिस्तान में गए या नहीं गए या डाकुमेंट की कोई तस्वीर ली गई, फोटो ली गई या नहीं ली गई। इसकी जांच करना इंटेलीजेंस का काम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप उनको सी० बी० आई० की या इंटेलीजेंस की सब असिस्टेंस देंगे ताकि इस मामले में अच्छी तरह से जांच हो सके।

आपने कहा है कि मेजर कोहली के खिलाफ कुछ कम्प्लेन्ट्स आई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कम्प्लेन्ट्स क्या हैं। उनका व्योरा क्या है?

अब उनको सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है। डिप्टी लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन जिन्होंने यह कहा कि कोहली साहब जब पकड़े गए तो उन्होंने

रिश्वत भी देने की कोशिश की। वहाँ मुझे बताया गया है कि लोगों से उन्होंने कहा कि आप कम्प्लेन्ट न करिये। लेकिन जो नीचे का स्टाफ था वह नहीं माना और रिश्वत को उसने ठुकरा दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मेजर कोहली के खिलाफ एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया अब तक। उसके पश्चात् जब आपने सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया तो क्या आपने लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन से जिन्होंने यह चार्ज लगाया पता लगाया कि फॅक्ट्स क्या हैं, उनका सोर्स क्या है? क्या आपने उनसे यह इनक्वायरी की है?

पाकिस्तानी स्पाइज की जो असम में तथा दूसरे हिस्सों में एक्टिविटीज हैं, उनको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? सर्वे आफ इंडिया के जो नक्शे हैं इनके बारे में पहले रिपोर्ट आई थी कि ये देहरादून से मिसिंग हो गए। उसके बाद यह आया कि जो क्लासिफाइड और सीक्रेट डाकुमेंट्स हैं, उनके फोटो लेकर हैदराबाद में उनको बेचा गया। इस प्रकार की जो शिकायतें आती हैं, इनमें कहाँ तक सच्चाई है और अगर इनमें सच्चाई है तो इन डाकुमेंट्स के प्रोटैक्शन का सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन सवाल उठाये हैं और मैं उनका उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूँगा। पहला सवाल तो असम असेम्बली में जो कुछ हुआ और वहाँ विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया, उसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी हमें हुई है, यह उन्होंने पूछा है। उस विषय में कल वहाँ की असेम्बली में मुख्य मन्त्री ने एक विस्तृत बक्तव्य दिया था और वह भी मेरे पास है और अगर आप चाहें तो उसको मैं पढ़ सकता हूँ। उसमें इसकी चर्चा है जो आपने कही है कि पाकिस्तान जा कर वापस आ सकते हैं या टैक्सो कहाँ गई, कहाँ नहीं गई। सारा उसका खुलासा उसमें उन्होंने किया। इस वास्ते इसके बारे में कुछ ज्यादा यहाँ पर मैं चर्चा करूँ यह ठीक नहीं है। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है किसी तथ्य को छिपाने

का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है। जाँच कमेटी बनी है और जाँच हो रही है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह मैंने नहीं पूछा है। पहला सवाल मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या आपने लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन को कॉन्टेक्ट किया है और उनसे पता लगाया है कि उनका सोर्स आफ इनफार्मेशन क्या है।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : मैंने उत्तर दिया है कि लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन ने जो बात उठाई उसका उत्तर वहाँ के मुख्य मन्त्री ने दे दिया है। अगर मालूम होगा कि उनको कॉन्टेक्ट करने की आवश्यकता है और ऐसे कोई तथ्य सामने आएँगे जिनसे पता लगे कि बागे जानकारी लेने की आवश्यकता है तो अवश्य जानकारी ली जाएगी और उनको कॉन्टेक्ट किया जाएगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Speaker of the Assam Assembly was not convinced with the Chief Minister's statement and so he kept the Adjournment Motion of Mr. Dulal Chandra Barua pending.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जहाँ तक सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जाँच कराने का प्रश्न है, अगर इस जाँच से कुछ संतोष न हुआ और मिनिस्टरी आफ एजुकेशन ने चाहा कि सी० बी० आई० भी जाँच करे तो सी० बी० आई० की भी सहायता ली जाएगी। हमारी भारत सरकार की जितनी भी ऐजेंसियाँ हैं सब उनके लिए उपलब्ध हैं और उन सबको जाँच में लगाए जाने की आवश्यकता हुई तो अवश्य उनको भी लगाया जाएगा।

एक सामान्य प्रश्न भी माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है कि वहाँ पर जासूसों का एक जाल सा बिछा हुआ है जिसमें बहुत से लोग इधर-उधर आते जाते रहते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ इसकी चर्चा उठाई जाए। अगर कोई

जानकारी विशेष चंडीगढ़ या असम के बारे में माननीय सदस्य के पास हो तो वह उसको सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करें और तब देखा जा सकता है कि तथ्य क्या है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the specific complaint against Major Kohli ? Has any action been taken ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Has he been suspended ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The hon. Minister says 'On receipt of some complaints'. What are the details of these complaints, and why has no action been taken against Major Kohli ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow it. Why is he trying to do things like this ? That is not in keeping with the dignity of this House. Which complaint does the hon. Member mean ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुश्किल यह है कि ** हम आपको मान देना चाहते हैं ** मੈम्बरों का आप भी मान किया करें। यह कैसे टालरेट होगा। **

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह क्या तरीका हुआ ? आप चाहते हैं कि हम सब कुछ मर्यादा छोड़ दें।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to tolerate it. Let the hon. Member sit down. I am not going to allow it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : टालरेट करने की क्या बात है। देखिए तो सही। जिसने एडमिट किया, उसने स्टेटमेंट नहीं पढ़ा।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not try to cow me down like this. I am not going to tolerate it. Let him please sit down.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सवाल का जवाब तो दिलवाइए।

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted the notice, and not the hon. Member. I do not like this; he is trying to cow me down and force me... I am not going to be cowed down. I am not going to tolerate it in future.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : बड़ी गलत बात है। इस तरह से आप हमें बिठायेंगे। सवाल का जवाब तो आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. I resent it. Let him please sit down. I have scrutinised the question, and I have admitted the notice.

SHRI NATH PAI : Two specific questions have been put. I agree that the hon. Member should not have defied your authority. But there were two specific questions to which answers were expected, namely what action was taken and what charges were made? I think that in all fairness, the hon. Member is entitled to have a reply.

MR. SPEAKER : It is the duty of the House also sometimes to come to the rescue of the Chair and not all the time go on looking at the *tamasha* that is going on.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Baxar) : We support you and we are going to support you, and what you do and what you say will be acceptable. But is there any harm in asking what the specific charge against Major Kohli is?

MR. SPEAKER : But he should not impute motives to me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : We agree with you that his remarks were probably not in good taste. But the questions which he has put are very specific and categorical.

MR. SPEAKER : These motions and notices come to me, and I study them and I know what questions arise out of it. The hon. Minister has answered the question on the basis of this calling-attention notice...

SHRI NATH PAI : With due respect to you, Sir, we would point out that he has not answered it. He has not answered on this particular point.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : What action has been taken?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He has not replied to this question.

MR. SPEAKER : God help all the hon. Members! I do not know if they...

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Please do not misunderstand us, Sir. I do not agree with what he has said about the Chair. Probably it was not proper for him to say so. But the question that he has put is based on the statement made by the hon. Minister, and there must be specific answer to that question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आपने श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त से पूछा कि कम्प्लेंट कहाँ लिखी गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : You heard the answer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है : On receipt of some complaint. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ने शायद इसी का इशारा किया था।

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that.

SHRI NATH PAI : Never, not once did he reply.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है। यही तो मुश्किल है। अगर जवाब दिया गया होता, तो सवाल को दोहराने की क्या जरूरत थी? मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब नहीं दिया, वह सवाल को टाल गये। इसीलिए दोबारा सवाल किया जा रहा है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is the complaint and what is the action taken?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उत्तर तो दिलवा दीजिए, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य भी अपनी बात को विद्वद्ग करें ।

SHRI NATH PAI : We are concerned with your dignity. That is sacred to us. So far as that is concerned, what the hon. member said is unfortunate, uncalled for and unjustified. But having separated that, let us come to the heart of the matter. There were two specific questions. We should not mix up the two. Let him answer those two questions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let me know that how I have offended you.

SHRI NATH PAI : He is willing to make a handsome apology.

MR. SPEAKER : If they think they can cow me down, I am not going to tolerate it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Nobody would support that. He has no support of the House in that regard.

MR. SPEAKER : But in spite of that you are all supporting him.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Not at all. I do not think any member of the House is supporting him in what he said. It was unjustified and unwarranted.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं कही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : This member is in the habit of doing this. I have seen it a number of times. I am not going to tolerate it.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should withdraw the words which offended you.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके खिलाफ कुछ कहने का मेरा कोई इरादा नहीं है और नहीं मैंने आपके खिलाफ कुछ कहा है । आप मुझे बतायें कि आप मेरे कौन से वर्ड्स से ऑफेंडिड हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want to know in what way I have offended you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the next hon. member. When he replies to that question, the hon. Minister may also indicate what complaints were received and what action was taken.

After all, you are dealing with the Chair.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : This is a very important question affecting the security of the country. This incident happened on the 19th. The complaint was lodged on 21st. So far the Home Ministry has not taken any interest in the matter to send the CBI to inquire. This shows how serious they are to discharge their duty of keeping the security of the country; this shows that the security of the country is not safe in the hands of this Ministry.

This is not the first instance. A similar thing happened in Chandigarh a few months ago. Some ladies went and took away important information about our defence. These people have not done anything. This shows the Home Ministry is a farce. These Ministers are sleeping. The Prime Minister who is also the Home Minister was sleeping. She never took interest to safeguard the security of the country.

This Major Kohli has escorted the two ladies to his office. He was keeping them there the whole night. The next morning, he took them in car No. AZ 6891. Whose car was it? Have they taken any interest to find out? He has taken these two ladies to the border at Dawki, a distance of 20 miles. He asked the security guards to leave them so that they could go to East Pakistan.

[Shri Chungalraya Naidu]

Is this the way things are being done? They are not arrested. They are not suspended. Is it not a matter of shame for the Ministers to let things go on like this?

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody is doing like this. Why don't you be moderate and temperate in your language?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It is only to bring to your notice and the notice of the House how our security is exposed.

I want to know why all these days they were sleeping over the matter, why they have not entrusted this enquiry to the CBI, why in such an important matter the Minister has not personally gone there, why the officer concerned was not suspended, and why they have entrusted this to the departmental enquiry? What is the complaint you have received? I want the complaint to be read in the House, so that we know what type of complaint has been received. If this is not going to be tackled properly, I think there is no place for you, the people of the country will not forgive you for neglecting your duty and the way the Home Ministry is functioning.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : First of all, I would like to inform the House that the incident did not take place on November 19th as was stated by the hon. Member. The incident, as I said earlier, took place on the 21st night, the night between 21st and 22nd, and a report was received. As regards the complaint, I have already said in the first sentence of my statement :

"On receipt of some complaint against the conduct of an officer....."

There is no question of hiding what the complaint is. I will read out the telegram which was received. This telegram was received by the Ministry of Education here from some people in the office of the Survey of India : The telegram reads :

"Maj. Kohli, Survey of India, Shillong, raped girl in his office room on 21st at 23-00 hours. Deputy Director suppressed incident security guards threatened

resentment prevailing security of nation in danger enquire into the matter."

This telegram was received here, and immediately it was sent to the Surveyor General of India the same day, and on the 25th a committee of enquiry with a Colonel as Chairman was appointed, and it is investigating into it, and the committee has been told that it must finish the enquiry before 14th December. So, it is not a question that the Government is not active, that the enquiry is not being proceeded with.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Has Maj. Kohli been suspended or not.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have no information on that. On receipt of the report, further action will be taken.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Will it be entrusted to the CBI because there is danger to security?

MR. SPEAKER : The time is such that many complaints keep on coming to the Ministers and Members. So many names are mentioned. They keep on writing to me also. My name has been mentioned in the House. How I explain my position? So, it is much better that we evolve some procedure. Somebody sends a telegram to the official. The Minister assures you he is taking action in the matter. What else do you want? Anybody can write to anybody that something happened at night.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Once he accepts it, he should say what action has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him make an enquiry.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : At least the person concerned should be suspended.

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : They themselves have admitted, on the authority of their Minister there, that this gentleman had kept these two women in his office for the night, and the other things detailed here are also related. Why has it not occurred

to them after this information has been confirmed by the local Chief Minister, that the officer concerned should be suspended, that he should not continue in charge of it while the enquiry is being carried on, that the CBI should have been entrusted with this enquiry or should have been added to whatever other people have been appointed to conduct this enquiry ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Can there be any enquiry by the officers of the Surveyor General of India in the presence of Maj. Kohli ? Can it not be easily inferred that the whole thing will be scuttled ? Therefore, our demand is that it should be entrusted to the CBI. Pending finalisation of the enquiry the person concerned should be suspended... (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Why has the officer not been put under suspension yet ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said a telegram was received. As regards the suspension or non-suspension of the officer, action can be taken after certain preliminary enquiries had been made. Otherwise, we receive so many telegrams and automatically we cannot suspend any officer on the basis of an anonymous telegram... (Interruptions).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : But have you ordered an enquiry on the basis of an anonymous telegram ?

MR. SPEAKER : He mentioned so many hundreds are received; they speak as if that man was sitting here. What is this ? Let them enquire about it. Do not come to a final decision on this. We can take it up later on. What is the hurry, as if something has happened and you must be very serious about it ? Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I shall take one minute. I have written to you and I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not make any submission on this subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is on the Bengal bandh which is taking place, by the

combined leftist forces of West Bengal today.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have given a call attention notice on jute workers... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I shall allow a call attention. What a horrible hour I have to pass through ! It is almost a furnace. As I go back to my room, I feel as I almost come out of the furnace. Papers to be laid.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND REPORT OF
SAMBHAR SALTS LTD., JAIPUR AND OF
HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD. JAIPUR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI
M. R. KRISHNA) : On behalf of Shri
Dinesh Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a
copy each of the following papers (Hindi and
English versions) under sub-section (1) of
section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur for the period from

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the period from 1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4501/70].

**DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES
(BOMBAY) AMENDMENT ORDER**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY) : On behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Bombay) Amendment Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1821 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1970 undersub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4503/70].

12.44 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

(SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA and SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 7th December, from the Additional District Magistrate, 1970, Lucknow :

"Sarvashri Janeshwar Misra and Arjun Singh Bhadoria, Members, Lok Sabha, were arrested under Section 189, Indian Penal Code, today, the 7th December, 1970, at 11:30 hours and detained in Lucknow Jail."

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : By their own Government,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We want a repeal of that ordinance. I congratulate those leaders. (Interruption)

12.45 hrs.

**PETITION RE. SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1967**

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri B. Ramchandra Tandurker, Gulbarga, relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

**STATEMENT RE. CONSTITUTIONAL
IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTION
PASSED BY STATE LEGISLA-
TIVE ASSEMBLY IN PUR-
SUANCE OF ARTICLE 169**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIA) : Sir, In connection with my reply to starred question No. 302 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24th November, 1970, dealing with the abolition of the Legislative Council in Bihar you had desired to know the legal position on two points—

- (1) once a resolution is passed by a State Assembly and sent to the Lok Sabha, are there any constitutional provisions by which by another resolution rescinding the same, they can withdraw this from the Lok Sabha when it is already seized of it ?
- (2) after they received the resolution are the Government bound to bring forward a legislation or is it optional with them ?

The matter has been further examined in the Law Ministry. The only provision which deals with the subject matter of the questions is article 169 of the Constitution and Clause (1)

of the said article dealing with the abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States reads as follows :

"Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the Assembly present and voting."

The phraseology of article 169 clearly shows that the framers of the Constitution have chosen to clothe Parliament with the requisite power in this behalf either for the abolition or for the creation of a Legislative Council on the fulfilment of a prior condition, namely, the adoption of a resolution to that effect by the concerned State Legislative Assembly with the requisite majority. Once the condition precedent is fulfilled, by virtue of operation of the provisions of article 169, Parliament gets clothed with the necessary power.

Besides, the two types of resolution referred to, the Constitution does not contemplate any other type of resolution by the passing of which the State Legislative Assembly would be able to withdraw an earlier resolution of which the Lok Sabha is seized. This is the answer to the first question.

So far as the second question is concerned, article 169 does not mention Government as such. Parliament, if it so chooses, may exercise the power with which it gets clothed on the passing of a resolution by a State Legislative Assembly. The machinery of Parliament may be set in motion by Government or by a Private Member. What is more, whether the necessary action is taken by the Government or it is sponsored by a Private Member, the ultimate say in the matter is that of Parliament itself.

But, Parliament has to exercise its discretion and judgment; for, the word used in the

Article is "may" and not "shall". The word is significant since in the Article in the first part (1) the word "may" is used and in the second part (2) the word "shall" is used. "May" denotes discretion and therefore Parliament is not bound blindly to implement the State Assembly resolution. The Parliament cannot only choose the time for implementation of the resolution but also decide against it. The answer to the second question is therefore, that it is optional.

However, before Parliament makes a law in pursuance of the provisions of article 169, if the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned were to revoke or modify its earlier resolution, it would be more appropriate for Parliament not to invoke the provisions of article 169 in this regard.

12.50 hrs.

RE: ALLEGATION BY MEMBER

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : Sir, I have written a letter to you. Mr. Shashi Bhushan is here.

MR. SPEAKER : About your son ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I sent that to Mr. Shashi Bhushan. He wrote to me saying that he is going out for a week.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He is here.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको लिखा था कि मैं इस हफ्ते में आप से मिलने वाला हूँ और आप से इस सिलसिले बात करूँगा। अब यह मैं नहीं समझता, हफ्ता तो अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ तो मैं खुद मिलने वाला हूँ और इस सिलसिले में बात करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उसमें बहुत-सी चीजें उससे सम्बन्धित हैं, तो उस सिलसिले में मैं डाक्यूमेंट्स इकट्ठे कर रहा हूँ और उसके लिये इजाजत चाहता हूँ आप से मिलने के लिये।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): On the spur of the moment that day, my hon. friend somehow or other chose to introduce that particular point, although it was not at all relevant to the discussion. It was done in such a rapid manner that it was not possible for any of us to take objection to that, then and there. Thereafter, my hon. friend has drawn your attention as well as his attention through you. I do not understand why he should take one week or 10 days. Is it proper first of all for a person to make allegations and thereafter conduct his own personal, private enquiry and not be prepared to express his regret, if he has not got any information at all to substantiate his point?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapra): We have a healthy convention in this House that if any member wants to make any complaint against another member, he has to inform the speaker first. Mr. Shashi Bhushan has not done that. After it has been publicised throughout the country, I do not think he can take shelter under the plea, "I am collecting documents". If he has made the statement without documents, either he should contradict it or he can say, "This is my information, but I cannot prove it."

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर इस पर आप सुनना चाहते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत से ईश्वर रेज नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मुझे टाइम दीजिए, मैं दो तीन मिनट में अभी कहे देता हूँ...

MR. SPEAKER: You raised it in the debate the other day suddenly. The usual practice should have been followed, namely, if there was something against an hon. member, it should have been conveyed to the Speaker. If it had been about another person and if you had not mentioned Mr. Morarji Desai's name, it would have been a different matter. But you connected Mr. Morarji Desai also and referred to his son. So, it is very proper that in future if you suddenly jump up and say something, then the next moment you should supply me the document. I have been waiting for a week. I cannot wait further. you must submit the documents today.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Yes, Sir; to-day I will give the documents. (Interruptions).

डा० सुशीला नय्यर (झाँसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सीधी सी बात है, सारे अखबारों में यह तो आ चुका है कि कांति देसाई स्मॉलिंग में मेरठ में पकड़े गए लेकिन वह जब मोरारजी भाई ने कहा कि वह तो दो महीने से इधर आये ही नहीं तो न वह यहाँ रेकार्ड में आ रहा है न किसी अखबार में आ रहा है। यह क्यों ?

MR. SPEAKER: No further comments.

12.50 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired term of the Committee *vice* Shri M. Thirumala Rao died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired term of the Committee *vice* Shri M. Thirumala Rao died."

The motion was adopted

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th December, 1970."

डा० सुसीला नंयर (झाँसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसके बारे में आपसे कुछ निवेदन करना है।

MR. SPEAKER : We have had enough discussion on this subject when the Minister announced the business for this week. I do not think we should repeat it now. I am going to put it to the vote. The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th December, 1970."

The motion was adopted

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I wanted to say something about that motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We had enough of debate on that question. Perhaps, you were not present here then.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I was present, I was standing up and I was trying to catch your eye. I wish to remind you most respectfully that during the last session I came to your office towards the close of the session to plead for time for debate on the solution on prohibition and you were good enough to say that you will give time for its consideration in the first week of the next session. Now it has been put for discussion between 6 and 7 p. m. on any day time permitting. It has been

relegated to an obscure place by putting it between 6 and 7 p. m. when there are hardly any members present here. I would request you to please give it proper time and give it a proper place, and not put it in the way it has been proposed by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I find the statement of the Minister mentions :

"Further discussion on the motion regarding Report of the Study Team on Prohibition at 5 P. M. on Thursday, the 10th December, 1970."

It has already been fixed. Why are you worried about it ?

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up items 10 and 11...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, in the morning I had raised the matter about the Bengal Bandh which is a combined attempt of all leftist forces...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will you kindly ask the Government to make a statement on the complete *Bandh* of Bengal ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They want to express their resentment to the policies pursued by this Government under the President's Rule and to the atrocities that have been committed by the police in West Bengal. They must announce a mid-term poll date and end the reign of terror in West Bengal.

14.06 hrs.

**DEMANDS* FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL) 1968-69 AND
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1970-71**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up items 10 and 11, namely, discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1968-69 and discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1970-71.

Three hours have been allotted for the combined discussion on these items.

DEMAND No. 1, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 17,050 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES
EFFECTIVE : 1—ARMY**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 12,63,469 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'I—Army for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969.'"

**DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE : 4—DEFENCE
PRODUCTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 64,98,700 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of '4—Defence Production' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 6. DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-
EFFECTIVE**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 22,31,642 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of Defence Services, Non-Effective for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 10—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 3,06,644 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Survey of India' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 18—TAXES ON INCOME
INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 1,38,072 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax etc.' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 24—PENSIONS AND OTHER
RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 8,04,991 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 28—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUST-
MENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL,
STATE AND UNION TERRITORY
GOVERNMENTS**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 1,08,306 be granted to the President to make good an excess on territory the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central, State and Union Territory

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Governments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 39—CABINET

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 50,170 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Cabinet' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 48—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 23,34,414 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 49—TRIBAL AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 56,66,779 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Tribal Areas' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 53—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 1,14,150 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 45—INDUSTRIES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 2,32,121 be granted to the President to make good an excess

on the grant in respect of 'Industries' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 3,076 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 64—DIRECTOR GENERAL MINES SAFETY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 28,037 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Director General Mines Safety' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF LAW

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 1,753 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 6,702 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 79—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
AND SHIPPING**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 45,723 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Shipping' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 80—ROADS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 32,39,484 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 82—LIGHTHOUSES AND
LIGHTSHIPS**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 10,796 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND No. 85—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 21,90,112 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 88—OTHER REVENUE EXPEN-
DITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 3,53,219 be granted to the President to make good an excess

on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 93—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—
WORKING EXPENSES**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 1,01,39,458 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 8,20,032 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PORTS**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 57,680 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

**DEMAND No. 25—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF FINANCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 50—DELHI

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56 55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 60—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT,
INTERNAL TRADE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 70—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Expenditure on displaced persons'."

DEMAND No. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPEN-
DITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR,
EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF
STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

DEMAND No. 95—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
WORKING EXPENSES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 105—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 68,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 114—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1971, in respect of 'Loans and advances by the Central Government'."

**DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
REHABILITATION**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY
ENGINEERING**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering'."

The Demands of Excess Grants and the Supplementary Demands for Grants are before the House.

Hon. Member present in the House who are desirous moving their cut motions to both the items may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motion they would like to move.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will confine myself to Demand Nos. 42, 60, 70 and 105 for 1970-71 and Demand No. 24 of 1968-69.

First of all, I would like to mention here that some amount has been provided in the Excess and Supplementary Demands for Grants for the payment of interim relief to Central Government employees. I have already submitted in this House that the quantum of

interim relief recommended by the Pay Commission, ranging from the Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 to Central Government employees, specially, to those 6½ lakh Central Government employees who have been given only Rs. 15 is extremely inadequate. As you know, on November 30, all the Central Government employees in Delhi as well as outside demonstrated their anger and exhibited their discontent in not accepting their salary and demanding adequate interim relief.

The moment the recommendations of the Pay Commission were available, we protested against it. The original demand of the Central Government employees was that a sum of Rs. 70/- should be paid as interim relief. It is not that only myself or Shri S. M. Joshi or anybody else thought that it was inadequate but we proved by facts and figures, by giving various statistics and by quoting various awards of the wage boards, that their demand was fully justified. We also placed our evidence before the Pay Commission. We apprised the Commission that of the Central Government employees, the class IV employee gets only Rs. 141 inclusive of dearness allowance and other allowances whereas an employee working in the H. A. L gets Rs. 195 and an employee in the H. E. C. gets Rs. 185 and in Steel Plants he gets Rs. 210 which has recently been increased to Rs. 240. As against this, the Central Government employee today gets only Rs. 141 which has now been increased by another Rs. 15 after the grant of this interim relief.

The Central Government employees' organisations have, unfortunately, lost their faith and confidence in the Pay Commission. We would prefer a bi-partite agreement as it was done in the cases of steel workers. In case the Government does not agree to this, I am afraid, with all our eloquence, we shall not be able to control the sentiments of the Central Government employees who are very much aggrieved because of this inadequate interim relief. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a statement while replying to the debate as to whether the Government is prepared to have bi-partite negotiations with the Central Government employees, Organisations to arrive at a reasonable settlement, at a negotiated settlement for 2-3

years, in regard to their wage as it was done by the Central Government in the case of workers working in all the public sector steel plants.

My second point is about the displaced persons. You know, Sir, recently nearly two lakhs of displaced persons have come from East Pakistan who were almost squeezed out from that country. Sir, I am to-day happy that the election results are some what different in East Pakistan and in my opinion, their attitude will change and there will be no more influx of refugees to our country. But the position, as it stands to-day, is that nearly two lakhs of displaced persons have come over to our country and they are given only 86 paise per day for food. You can imagine what they can eat within 86 paise. I want the officials of the Rehabilitation Ministry, especially the Rehabilitation Minister to try to have a meal within 86 paise in his own house or outside. What can one get within 86 paise? It is a shame on us that our brothers and sisters who have come here having lost everything in Pakistan are being paid only 86 paise for their meals.

What happened in Rajasthan? In the Rajasthan Assembly a question was raised by an hon. Member of the Rajasthan Assembly that 150 displaced persons including 70 or 80 children died because there were no clothings available to meet the severity of cold. We have been tabling call attention motions and short-notice question on this. But really the tragedy is that the Minister who spoke so much about the displaced persons had not even the courtesy to issue a statement here in this House either denying or accepting that statement. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan in their Assembly did not deny that but he said not 150, but only 65 people died including 50 children. This was admitted by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in the Rajasthan Assembly. Is it not a tragedy, is it not a sad commentary on the Rehabilitation Ministry that 60 or 70 or 80, whatever be the number, including small children died in the laps of their mothers because they had nothing to wear? I want the Minister to make a statement on that.

My third point is that some amount is

being given to the States. Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu said that to-day there is a *bundh* in West Bengal because of Police atrocities. What happens there in West Bengal? I admit that there has been some violence by some people, by some anti-social elements. But, in general, what is happening there? There is a reign of terror there. They have almost converted West Bengal into a concentration camp. I am sorry, Sir and I feel that the earlier the elections are held, the better it will be. We want a popular Government to take over there. That is the stand of our Party. There should also be a proper inquiry into all these Police atrocities in West Bengal.

The fourth point is about demand No. 24 about pensioners. The Pensioners' Associations of all the States and the All India Pensioners' Association have requested the hon. Minister to increase the quantum of pension. Last year or this year — I don't remember exactly — it was increased by only Rs. 10. A meagre increase of Rs. 10 was given. Sir, what is the condition of pensioners to-day? Many of them get less than Rs. 200 per month. They can hardly meet their requirements. We can say that it is an undivided family and the sons should try to help their old father. Sir, the cost of living has gone so much and prices have risen so high that it is impossible for anybody to help an old person. I, therefore, suggest that their demands should also be considered and the benefit of the interim relief should also be given to the Government pensioners.

Sir, a solemn promise was given to this House that atleast in Delhi the CGHS scheme will be extended to pensioners. A promise was made in this House. I think, 10 or 11 years ago and it was definitely stated by the then Minister that it will be extended to pensioners, but even to-day it has not been extended and the poor pensioner has either to go to a private doctor paying through his nose or he just is at the mercy of the doctor in a general hospital.

It will be a matter of shame if the pensioners' plight is not taken note of and the Government do not consider this matter seriously, and revise the quantum of pension and give them the benefit of interim relief also.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I wish to refer to Demand No. 105—Defence Capital Outlay. An additional provision of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is required to meet expenditure on two new matter works of urgent Military importance, which involves expenditure on 'New Instrument of Service'. In respect of one of the works, an advance of Rs. 1 lakh was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India for meeting the immediate requirements. The advance will be recouped to the Fund after the Supplementary Grant asked for is sanctioned. I do not find any new project coming up. We have to defend our country and we will defend it. We want more units to function in respect of defence production and for protecting the borders of our country. But what we find is this. We find that 33 per cent of the civil employess of the Military Engineering Service, commonly called, the MES, are going to be militarised. The Estimates Committee went into this and in its report for 1956-57, it has submitted that the service should be civilianised, there is no need for military personnel. But what is happening?

Ignoring the recommendations of the Estimates Committee the defence authorities have prevailed upon the Defence Ministry or, rather, the Defence Minister, to give a go-by to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. They have started a campaign against implementing that recommendation and they say that 33 per cent of the jobs are to be militarised.

I ask: Is this going to be economical? Will it be economy, Sir? A person is getting Rs. 141 as minimum salary as a civilian. If that job goes to an army personnel,—I have nothing against the Army and I have the highest respect for them,—the army man will get Rs. 220. Will that be economical? Will it increase the efficiency? You want the UDC and LDC and the store clerk to be converted as army men. Is this country moving towards a military dictatorship?

Sir, the other day, 19,000 MES employees have given a petition and I request that the Government should take note of it. This case should be kept pending till the Petitions Committee submits its report.

Now, I wish to refer to the sad plight that we see in our Ordnance factories. Whether it is the Ordnance Equipments Factory, Kanpur or Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur, or Ordnance Clothing Factory, Kanpur or Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, there is no work and people are still on idle time. I know, we have been told that work is being procured for them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Not in all the factories; only in Shahjahanpur.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are not having work still. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that this job will not be given to the private sector. I know, the private sector wants to come into the defence machinery and convert this country into America. This is what will happen if we allow the private sector to step in. They will convert this country into an America which always want either Korea or Vietnam for selling their arms. They want to create a war psychosis in this country by these methods. This should never be allowed to happen.

I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he should immediately convene a meeting to discuss matters with the Defence Employees, Federation and other Federations to decide immediately as to what should be the minimum production and what should be the maximum production. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will not be given to the private sector. I hope the hon. Minister, Mr. Sethi, Minister of Defence Production and hon. Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Minister of Defence, will look into this matter. When we are trying to nationalise certain units, how is it that in the Defence industry, they are going to be de-nationalised? And is that work going to be given to the private sector? If so, then it is a sad commentary on socialism and the talk of socialism.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly give a fitting reply or give some convincing reply on the four or five points that I have raised, and if he replies sincerely, earnestly and convincingly, then we shall have no hesitation in recommending that these Demands should be granted.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Is it right to challenge the sincerity of the hon. Minister ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not challenge it. The hon. Minister is very sincere.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि डिमांड नं० 105 में मिलिटरी एरिया का जिक्र किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा ऐसा मिलिटरी एरिया है जहाँ पर रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी सैनिक बहुत रहते हैं, साथ ही वहाँ पर फौज में काम करने वाले बहुत से रहते हैं। हमारा बड़ा ही उपेक्षित एरिया है। उसमें बराबर बाढ़ें आती रहती हैं और सूखा पड़ता रहता है और वहाँ जो भी आबादी है वह बड़े संकट में रहती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं उनको ऐसे समय में कम से कम तीन महीने का अग्रिम वेतन दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे बार-बार माँग करने पर भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, न मिलिटरी वालों की तरफ ही कोई ध्यान दिया गया। चूँकि वहाँ पर प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ आती हैं, वह नैचुरल कैलैमिटी हैं इसलिए केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को तीन महीने का अग्रिम वेतन जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की अन्तरिम सहायता की बात भी आती है। श्री एस० के० पाटिल ने कहा कि जो 146 करोड़ रु० अन्तरिम सहायता के रूप में दिया गया है रेलवे को वह बड़ा भारी बोझ है। लेकिन मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह बहुत ही कम है। जिन लोगों को, यह सहायता मिलनी चाहिए, उनको मिल भी नहीं रही है। उन लोगों को वह सहायता मिलनी चाहिए और उसको बढ़ाना भी चाहिए।

जो हमारे देश के पूर्वी जिले बलिया, आजमगढ़ और गाजीपुर हैं, वह मेनली मिलिटरी

एरिया हैं, जहाँ पर 50,000 लोग फौज में काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई मिलिटरी स्कूल नहीं है उन लोगों के लिए। हमारे यहाँ से जो लड़के जाते हैं और सिपाही बनते हैं यदि उनकी ट्रेनिंग वहाँ पर हो जाये तो वह अफसर बन कर निकल सकते हैं।

हमारी उपेक्षित एरिया में कोई उद्योग धन्धे नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर जो मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड आदमी हैं उनकी पेंशनें नहीं बढ़ाई गई हैं। और दूसरे रिटायर्ड केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं उनकी पेंशनें बहुत कम हैं। उनको दूसरी जगहों पर नौकरी करनी पड़ती है। उनकी पेंशनें बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। विशेषकर जो मिलिटरी के पेंशनर्स हैं उनकी पेंशनें और भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और जिस तरह से और जगहों पर मिलिटरी उद्योग लगे हुए हैं, उसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ भी प्रारम्भ किये जाने चाहिए।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, उसमें भी जो हमारा उपेक्षित एरिया है वहाँ कोई उद्योग नहीं है। एक शुगर फैक्ट्री रसड़ा में लगने वाली थी कोआपरेटिव की, लेकिन आज तक उसको शुरू नहीं किया गया है। आपने लिखा है कि जहाँ पर 20 लाख शेयर बिकेंगे, वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट अपने शेयर खरीदेगी। लेकिन हमारा तो बहुत ही उपेक्षित एरिया है। वहाँ पर आप को 20 लाख के बजाय 10 लाख रखना चाहिए। जहाँ शेयर खरीदे जा रहे हैं 16 हजार के वाल शुगर फैक्ट्री के वहाँ पर मैंने भारत सरकार को और यू० पी० सरकार को शेयर खरीदने के लिए लिखा था। वहाँ पर जितनी केन ग्राइंग एरियाज़ हैं उसके केन ग्राउस शुगर फैक्ट्रीज पर जाते हैं, जैसे भटनी में, देवरिया में। वहाँ के लिए कहा गया था कि केन ग्राउस जो केन देंगे उसके रुपये शेयर्स में ट्रांसफर हो जायेंगे। किन्तु बावजूद मेरे लिखने के, हमारी सरकार ने कोई कांटा शुगर-केन खरीदने के लिए वहाँ नहीं लगाया। इस उपेक्षित एरिया की ओर भारत सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

जहाँ पर हमारा मुख्य व्यवसाय शुगर केन का है, वहाँ पर अगर उसको नहीं लगाया जाएगा तो फिर कहाँ लगाया जाएगा। वहाँ पर और कोई उद्योग भी नहीं है इसलिए वहाँ काँटा लगाने में सरकार को सहायता करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ जो भी नदियाँ हिमालय से निकलती हैं वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों से होकर बहती हैं। यह प्रदेश का भाग ही नदियों का भाग है। भारतवर्ष की महान् नदियाँ गंगा, घाघरा, राप्ती, राम गंगा सारी जो नदियाँ हैं वहीं से बहती हैं। गंगा हमारे जिले को काट रही है। जबसे मैं पालियामेंट का मेम्बर चुन कर आया हूँ बलिया को बचाने के लिए कहता रहा हूँ। मेरा जिला गाय घाट पर कट रहा है, बलिया-वेरिया बांध पर घाघरा काट रही है। जब हम भारत सरकार से इसके बारे में कहते हैं तो वह कहती है कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और हम इसमें मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहते हैं तो वह हमारी सुनती नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ के अति-वृष्टि, सूखा और बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र के लिये पटेल कमीशन पंडित नेहरू ने बनाया था। लेकिन उसकी सिफारिशों को भी कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया। अगर इन जिलों को बचाने का काम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर छोड़ देंगे तो कुछ नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट बना कर हमारी मदद की जाए। अगर इन जिलों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो यह जिले बरबाद हो जायेंगे।

हमारे यहाँ शिक्षा ही एक इंडस्ट्री है। हमारे यहाँ 50 परसेन्ट लड़के पढ़ने के बाद बाहर जा कर नौकरी करते हैं और वहीं से कमा कर लाते हैं। वह अपने घरों के लिए बोझा नहीं बनते हैं। उन लड़कों के पढ़ने के जो स्थान हैं, वह अति-वृष्टि, सूखा और बाढ़ के कारण बरबाद हो गये हैं। यह नेशनल कैलैमिटी है इसलिए

भारत सरकार को इन संस्थाओं की सहायता करनी चाहिए। मैंने इन संस्थाओं को मदद करने के लिए उसको लिखा, लेकिन आज तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है। न तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार हमारी मदद करती है और न भारत सरकार करती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो हमारे क्षेत्र के स्कूल हैं वह सारे के सारे बरबाद हो गये हैं। उनकी ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

हमारे यहाँ जो गरीब हरिजन हैं, उनके लिए जो परसेंटेज नौकरियों में रखा गया है, अर्थात् 18 परसेंट, वह भी उनको नहीं मिलता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को बड़ी सस्ती के साथ काम करना चाहिए।

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh) : I am speaking on Cut Motions Nos. 16 and 19 to Demand No. 82.

The Supplementary Demand No. 82 gives me an opportunity for ventilating the strong feeling "of resentment and distress of the people of Orissa over the unjust denial of the second steel plant to them by the Central Government. The Demand includes a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 being the cost of the study and preparation of projects for the next ten years, in respect of new steel plants. This work has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

I cannot account for this as to why a fresh study and preparation of projects is necessary so soon after the comprehensive study made by the experts of international name and fame like Messrs. Dastur & Co. and Kuljian Corpn. and their recommendations in respect of certain places. If this step is being taken to serve the political ends, aim and object of Government, I would say it is being done at the national cost. Otherwise, there is no reason why they should try to hand over the study and preparation of projects to the NCAER whereby they will have to cover the same ground already covered. It is crystal clear that Government want to intentionally delay a decision in regard to a second steel plant for Orissa.

Dastur & Co. who are the expert consultants of the Government of India in the Steel Ministry have recommended in their report after studying 28 locations in the country that locations considered suitable for pig iron plants which can be developed into large integrated steel works are the orebased locations, namely, Barkot, Bonaigarh and Nayagarh in Orissa in the Eastern region, Rowhatin in Madhya Pradesh and Surajgarh in Maharashtra in the western region. Of all these places, Nayagarh has the advantage of lowest cost of production.

The recommendations made in 1965 are very clear and categorical, in the interest of the industry, in the interest of national economy and ultimately of the consumer. Had it been in the mind of Government, they would have proceeded in accordance with the advice, instead of playing politics. Unfortunately, even after the recommendation, the decision has been so erratic.

Malongtoli has got a reserve of 600 million tonnes of high grade iron ore close to Nayagarh. Now a team of Japanese industrialists and experts are touring that area and studying the possibilities of exploiting this rich deposit. I would like to stress on behalf of the people of Orissa that the next steel plant of the country should be located at Nayagarh area, in the heart of the tribal belt, with 69 per cent of tribal people living there. It will help rapid industrialisation of a very backward area. Most of the natural resources and other infra-structure necessary for a major steel plant are available there. When the Government of India has been intentionally delaying the setting up of a steel plant in Orissa, why should they not allow the Government of Orissa to go ahead with a steel plant with foreign collaboration and why are they adopting a dog in the manger policy in respect of setting up a steel plant in Orissa.

In Demand No. 127 it has been mentioned that the agricultural and community development programme is being taken up at Dandakaranya with the collaboration of the Japanese. Not only that, we have set up an ultra-modern steel plant at Rourkela with the collaboration of the Germans. Not only in

Bhilai but also in Bokaro we have set up steel plants with the collaboration of the Russians. The sick child of Hindustan Steel, the Durgapur steel plant, was started with the collaboration of the Britishers. So, what crime will be committed if the Government of Orissa establish a steel plant with foreign collaboration? It will help more production of steel in the country and ultimately benefit the nation.

One cannot account for this apartheid and stepmotherly attitude meted out towards Orissa. In reply to a question by Shri P. K. Deo the other day, the hon. Minister Shri Bhagat said: "Where is the money of Orissa Government to put up a steel plant?" I do not agree with him because where there is a will, there is a way also. If Shri Sanjaya Gandhi, the son of our socialist Prime Minister, can put up an automobile factory in India, the 2½ crore Oriya people can also set up a steel plant. If we contribute at the rate of Rs. 100 per head, it will come to Rs. 250 crores. Besides, the Orissa Government is ready to meet 51 per cent of the cost, leaving the balance of 49 per cent to be met by foreign collaboration which is forthcoming.

It is a good gesture that the Orissa Government has always taken the counsel of the Centre as it does not want the Centre-State relations to be strained. That is why we are requesting the Centre. But there are some States that, without even consulting the Centre, are having consultations with foreign countries, but the Centre cannot take any action against them because they succumb to their pressure. That is why they cannot say anything.

Lastly, I would like to point out that in the Badampahar and Gaurmahishani mines in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa, mining operations are being closed. As the welfare of mining labour is the sole and legitimate concern of the Central Government, I would like to know what the Government is going to do in this regard. If these mines are closed, it is the Adivasi people who will suffer, who will be thrown out of employment. It is the duty of NMDC to operate these mines. The Central Government should reopen these mines and see that the people in the tribal area are not put to trouble.

श्री क० ना० तिथारी (बेतिया) : सभापति महोदय, इन सप्लोमेंटरी डिमांड्स के सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो तीन बेसिक बातों की तरफ ही सरकार का ध्यान आकषित करना है। सबसे बड़ा सवाल आज जो देश के सामने है वह बेरोजगारी का है। उसका कोई हल निकाला जाना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट यह सोचती है कि हम जमीन के बंटवारे से इसको हल कर लेंगे। लेकिन दुनिया के इतिहास को देखा जाए तो पता चलता है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, बिग इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना से ही इसको सल्व किया जा सकता है। आज करीब पचास लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं। इनमें इंजीनियर भी हैं जिनकी संख्या पचास हजार के करीब है। ठीक-ठीक तो नहीं कहा जा सकता है लेकिन देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी बेरोजगार इस तरह के हैं जिन्होंने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अपने नाम दर्ज नहीं कराए हैं। हर साल शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। जो लोग कालेज में शिक्षा प्राप्त करके या टेक्नीकल शिक्षा प्राप्त करके निकल रहे हैं वे बेरोजगारों की कतार में खड़े होते जा रहे हैं। इनको रोजगार देने का सबसे पहले प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। आज कल देखा जाता है कि एस्टैब्लिशमेंट में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च कर दिया जाता है। इंडस्ट्री वगैरह की जो प्रोडक्शन है, अच्छाबारों से पता चलता कि वह घट रही है। वह बहुत कम हो गई है। हमारी नेशनल इनकम तीन या दो या ढाई परसेंट बढ़ी है जबकि दूसरे देशों की 6 परसेंट या 8 परसेंट या 10 परसेंट या 12 परसेंट बढ़ी है या इससे भी ज्यादा बढ़ी है जैसे रूस का है, जापान का है, यू० ए० ए० का है या दूसरे देशों का है।

हम पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के झूल में झूल रहे हैं। मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में चीजें तैयार हों। लेकिन जब तक पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज का मैनेजमेंट अच्छा नहीं होता जाता, जब तक उनको प्रोडक्टिव नहीं बना दिया

जाता तब तक उनमें रुपया लगाना मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे जैसे गरीब देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है। यह बुद्धिमानी की बात नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को रोक देना बढ़ने से, मैं समझता हूँ अनएम्प्लायमेंट को बढ़ाना होगा। यह बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने का सॉल्यूशन नहीं है।

जो भी बजट बनाया जाए, वह प्रोडक्टिव कामों में लगना चाहिए। प्रोडक्टिव कामों पर हमें खर्च करना चाहिए, अनप्रोडक्टिव कामों पर खर्च हमें रोक देना चाहिए।

बिहार का सवाल आप लें। बोकारो पर छः सौ करोड़ लगने जा रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक भी वह कम्प्लीट नहीं हुआ है और पता नहीं कब होगा। बराबर समय आप बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं। जैसे-जैसे समय बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसकी कॉस्ट भी बढ़ती जा रही है। दुर्गापुर की हालत को आप देखें। वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में है। पता नहीं वहाँ कितने का हर साल नुकसान हो रहा है। फिगरें आप देते नहीं हैं। ऐसा कहा जा रहा है कि साठ करोड़ का वहाँ नुकसान हुआ है। कोई कहता है कि सौ करोड़ का नुकसान हो गया है। कोई कहता है 160 करोड़ का नुकसान होगा। जो फिगरें आए हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि बहुत थोड़ी सी पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो फायदे में चल रही हैं। अगर यही हालत रही तो हम अनएम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर हम घाटे में ही चलते रहे तो यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी।

बिहार को आप लें। उसी तरह से देश के दूसरे भी हिस्से हैं। वहाँ हम देखते हैं कि सब हिस्सों का ईक्वल डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, अनईक्वल डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है। केरल के अन्दर इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत कम हैं। वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। लेकिन वे बेकार घूम रहे हैं। इसी तरह से नाथ बिहार और साउथ बिहार हैं। नाथ

बिहार एग्रीकल्चर के मामले में आगे बढ़ा हुआ है और साउथ बिहार इंडस्ट्री के मामले में जो रुपया लग रहा है साउथ बिहार में लग रहा है। नाथ बिहार जो एग्रिकल्चरल पार्ट है वहाँ थोड़ी बहुत शुगर इंडस्ट्रीज के और कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। इसी तरह के ईस्टर्न और वेस्टर्न यू० पी० है। ईस्टर्न यू० पी० बहुत बैक्वड है और इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि वेस्टर्न यू० पी० से उसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी हिस्सों का आप ईक्वल डेवेलपमेंट करें। मध्य प्रदेश तथा दूसरे जो प्रान्त हैं, उनकी भी यही हालत है।

सुनने में यह आया है लेकिन पता नहीं कहाँ तक सच है कि आप जो बजट लायेंगे उस में छः सौ करोड़ का डिफिसिट दिया जाएगा। अगर यही हालत रही तो देश का क्या होगा, भगवान ही जाने। इंडस्ट्री में जो प्रोडक्शन है वह स्टैंड-स्टिल पर आ गया है। आज रिपोर्ट आ गई है कि रुई की कमी के कारण मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं और लेबर का अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रहा है। लेबर लीडर और लेबर आरगेनाइजेशन यह माँग कर रही है कि हमारी तनस्वाहें बढ़ाई जाएं। प्राइवेट तथा पब्लिक सेक्टर से भी यही माँग उठ रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि तनस्वाहें न बढ़ाई जाएं, वेजिज न बढ़ाई जाएं। इंडियन एयरलाइज में वे लोग जो पाँच छः हजार रुपया महीना पाते हैं, वे भी कहते हैं कि उनकी तनस्वाहें बढ़ाई जाएं। बैंकों में जो चार-पाँच सौ या एक हजार रुपया महीना पाते हैं, वे भी कहते हैं कि हमारी तनस्वाहें बढ़ाओ। इस तरह से अगर सारा रुपया खर्च हो जाएगा तो बेरोजगारी का सवाल कैसे हल होगा। इंडस्ट्री में, डेवेलपमेंट के कामों में रुपया न लगाकर आप अनएम्प्लायमेंट प्राबलैम को किस तरह से साल्व करने जा रहे हैं, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

ब्लैक मनी की बहुत चर्चा होती है। एक या दो मर्तबा गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह घोषणा की गई कि अगर अमुक डेट तक लोग अपने ब्लैक

मनी को डिक्लेयर कर दें, तो उसमें इतनी छूट दे दी जाएगी। इस तरह कुछ रुपया बाहर आया था। मेरा संज्ञेक्षण यह है कि जिस तरह सरकार रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर के लाइसेंस के लिए अवधि निश्चित कर देती है कि अमुक टाइम तक लाइसेंस ले लिया जाए, तो जुर्माना नहीं किया जाएगा, अगर उसी तरह की सुविधा काले धन को डिक्लेयर करने के बारे में दे दी जाए, तो बहुत सा काला धन बाहर निकल आएगा।

काला धन केवल बनियों के पास ही नहीं होता है, वकील, डाक्टर और हम गृहस्थ लोग भी अपने ठीक रिटर्न नहीं देते हैं। हम लोग उससे बरी नहीं हैं। इसकी वजह यह है कि हमारा रहन-सहन ऐसा हो गया है कि मौजूदा राईजिंग प्राइसिज को देखते हुए हम अपने आप को सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते हैं और हमको चोरी करनी पड़ती है। सभी लोग यह चोरी करते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को विचार करके ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए कि लोगों को ज्यादा खर्च करने के लिए विवश न होना पड़े। उदाहरण के लिए अन्य देशों में शिक्षा निःशुल्क है, जबकि हमको उस पर काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है। इस लिए सरकार को मेट्रिक या बी० ए० तक शिक्षा को मुफ्त कर देना चाहिए।

डावरी सिस्टम के बारे में भी सरकार कड़ाई करे। कौन नहीं जानता है कि इस प्रथा के कारण लोगों को एक-एक लड़की की शादी पर पचास हजार और एक लाख रुपये तक खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। कानून के अनुसार तो डावरी नहीं दी जा सकती है, लेकिन वास्तव में मंत्रियों, अफसरों प्रासीक्यूटर्स, नेताओं से लेकर साधारण नागरिकों तक को इसका शिकार होना पड़ता है। इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जाना चाहिए।

लोग कहते हैं कि मैं बड़ा कनसरवेटिव हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की एक

[श्री क० न० तिवारी]

एक इंच जमीन को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाए, हमको इसमें आपत्ति नहीं है। मगर इसके साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि अगर सरकार हमारे एसेट्स लेती है, तो हमारी लायबिलिटीज भी ले ले। वह बच्चों की शिक्षा और दवा-दारू आदि की व्यवस्था करे और लोगों को बूढ़ा होने पर सपोर्ट करे। वह हर एक व्यक्ति को उसकी योग्यता के अनुसार काम या रोजगार दे। आखिर कोई खेती करता है, कोई नौकरी करता है, कुछ लोग एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० बनने के लिए झगड़ते हैं, तो क्यों?—जीवन-यापन के लिए। सरकार लोगों की सब आवश्यकताओं की रीसपांसिबिलिटी ले ले।

सरकार को इन बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि एक तरफ से दबाव पड़ता है, तो वह उस तरफ झुक जाती है और दूसरी तरफ से दबाव पड़ता है, तो वह दूसरी तरफ झुक जाती है। अगर सरकार इसी तरह दबाव में आ कर काम करती रही, तो न देश का औद्योगिक विकास होगा और न खेती का विकास होगा। इस देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, अशान्ति रहेगी और देश का कोई डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हो पाएगा। इसलिए सरकार जो भी बजट लाए, वह एक प्राइकटिव बजट होना चाहिए। सरकार को और हम लोगों को भी उस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभा-पति महोदय, अभी पीछे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में जो सुधार किया, उससे सरकार के खर्च में 1 अरब 6 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। इसी तरह इस्पात कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में सुधार किये जाने से 40 करोड़ रुपये और बैंक कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में सुधार करने से 20 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अपने विभिन्न विभागों के वेतनमानों में जो सुधार होते रहे हैं, उनके कारण विवश होकर कुछ

प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने भी अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में सुधार किये हैं। इस प्रकार केन्द्र और प्रान्तों दोनों के खर्च में लगभग सवा दो अरब रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले दिनों समाचारपत्रों में ये समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं कि रेलवे का सुरक्षित कोष प्रायः समाप्त हो गया है और उसको ऋण लेने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा है। इन माँगों के बाद सदन में रेलवे मंत्रालय की माँग स्वीकृति के लिए आ रही है, जो करोड़ों रुपयों की है। यह सुना जा रहा है कि इस स्थिति में सरकार की मुद्रा स्थिति बड़ी तेजी के साथ बिगड़ती जा रही है और विवश होकर सरकार कई सौ करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाने जा रही है। उन टैक्सों का प्रभाव निर्वाचनों पर न पड़े, इसलिए सरकार जल्दी ही मध्यावधि चुनाव कराना चाहती है।

मैं नहीं जानता कि इस बात में कहाँ तक सत्यता है, लेकिन इस प्रकार से असंतुलित रूप से समय-समय पर वेतनमानों में सुधार करते रहने के बजाये सरकार को इस विषय में कुछ सिद्धान्त अवश्य स्वीकार करने चाहिए। मोटा सिद्धान्त यह हो सकता है कि जैसे-जैसे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरती चली जाए, सरकार को बिना किसी दबाव के उसी अनुपात में समय-समय पर वेतनमानों में सुधार करते रहना चाहिए। कुछ इस प्रकार की माँगें हैं, जिनके बारे में सरकार ने गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया है।

अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री तिवारी, देश की बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर रहे थे। आपको स्मरण होगा कि कुछ दिनों पहले टैक्स-टाइल मिलों के सम्बन्ध में एक जाँच की गई थी। जाँच कमेटी ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहा था कि सूती कपड़ा मिलों में एक लाख गज कपड़ा तैयार करने में जितने मजदूर लगते हैं, अगर उतना ही कपड़ा हैंडलूम से तैयार किया जाए, तो उनसे बीस गुना मजदूरों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और उतना ही कपड़ा पावरलूम से तैयार करने में उनसे पाँच गुना ज्यादा मजदूरों की

आवश्यकता होगी। हमारी पार्टी ने सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात को सरकार के सामने रखा है। आज मैं इस सदन में इस बात की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि देश से बेरोजगारी को मिटाने के लिए हम बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक संस्थानों के उत्पादनों का मुँह दूसरे देशों की ओर मोड़ें, ताकि हमारे देश में छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग अधिक से अधिक उन्नति कर सकें और उनमें अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। सरकार को इस दिशा में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना चाहिए।

सिंचाई मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव, बैठे हुए हैं। पिछले तेईस वर्षों में इस देश में बाढ़ों से जो हानि हुई है और उसके लिए सरकार की ओर से जो सहायता दी गई है, अगर कभी डा० राव उनके एकत्रित आँकड़े सदन में रखने का साहस करेंगे, तो वे आँकड़े अरबों में नहीं, बल्कि खरबों में बैठेंगे। अगर सरकार यह निश्चय कर ले कि बाढ़ से होने वाली हानियों की रोक-थाम के लिए हम कुछ बड़े-बड़े कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता देकर हाथ में लेंगे, तो कुछ समय के बाद सिंचाई मंत्रालय अभिमान के साथ यह कह सकता है कि हमने देश के इतने बड़े भाग को बाढ़ की कठिनाइयों से बचा लिया है। लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ से भयंकर विनाश होता चला जा रहा है, मगर सरकार अभी तक कोई योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम इस संसद् या देश को नहीं दे सकी है।

माँग संख्या 50 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली नगर निगम को शिक्षा के व्यय में पचास प्रतिशत अंशदान करने के सम्बन्ध में 172 लाख रुपया दिया जा रहा है। पहले तो मैं इस बारे में एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री यह जानकारी देने में सक्षम होंगे, क्योंकि कुछ दिनों पहले वह गृह मंत्रालय में थे। एक ओर तो केन्द्रीय सरकार कहती है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम रहेगा या नहीं, वह अभी तक इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं कर सकी है और दूसरी

ओर स्थिति यह है कि इसमें 1 करोड़ 72 लाख 38 हजार रुपये का अनुदान माँगा गया है। इसके साथ-साथ नगर निगम के निर्वाचनों की तारीखें भी निश्चित कर दी गई हैं। निर्वाचनों पर कुछ सरकार का भी व्यय होगा, कुछ प्रत्याशियों का भी व्यय होगा। अगर वह निर्वाचन सरकार के हक में जाते हैं तब तो नगर निगम चलेगा और अगर वह निर्वाचन सरकार के प्रतिकूल जाते हैं तो यह सरकार निर्णय कर लेगी कि दिल्ली नगर निगम को समाप्त कर दिया जाय। लेकिन निष्पक्षता की बात यह है कि निर्वाचन के पूर्व सरकार को एक सामान्य सिद्धान्त स्वीकार करना चाहिए और सामान्य सिद्धान्त स्वीकार करके सदन को भी बताना चाहिए कि नगर निगम को वह चलाना चाहती है या आगे जारी नहीं रखना चाहती।

अन्तिम बात मैं माँग संख्या 70 के संबंध में रखना चाहता हूँ। इसमें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले विस्थापितों की संख्या है। आपको जानकर कष्ट होगा कि सरकार ने स्वयं अपने शब्दों में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पहली जनवरी 1970 से लेकर 6 नवम्बर 1970 तक जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित भारत में आए हैं उनकी संख्या 2 लाख 38 हजार 343 है। यानी 11 महीने में इतने व्यक्ति आ गए और सरकार ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में इन माँगों का जो विवरण दिया है उसमें उसने यह कहा है कि अभी आने वाली संख्या जारी है और 500 के लगभग व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन भारत आ रहे हैं। तो जब 11 महीनों में इतनी बड़ी संख्या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत में आ चुकी है जिसके लिए आप 5 करोड़ 54 लाख 48 हजार की सहायता की स्वीकृति संसद् से चाहते हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ इस सरकार से कि आखिर यह परम्परा वह कब तक जारी रखना चाहती है कि प्रतिवर्ष वहाँ से लोग आएँ और सरकार फिर इसी तरह से बतिरिक्त अनुदानों की माँग

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

रखे जिसकी संसद् स्वीकृति दे ? आखिर यह आना कभी बन्द भी होगा या नहीं होगा ? आखिर पहले भी इसी सरकार के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी थे और मंत्री थे जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान को कुछ चुनौतियाँ दी थीं और पाकिस्तान के सामने कुछ विकल्प रखे थे कि अगर इनको भारत भेजना ही है तो फिर भेजने के साथ-साथ आवश्यक है कि उतनी भूमि वह भारत को दे जितनी भूमि में भारत इन विस्थापितों को बसा सके। आज उसी सरकार के उन्हीं उत्तराधिकारियों की जिह्वा लड़खड़ाती क्यों है इस बात को कहते हुए ? वहाँ से लाखों-लाखों की संख्या में लोग आ रहे हैं जिन को कहीं सरकार दण्डकारण्य में, कहीं छोटे अंडमान द्वीप में बसाने के लिए भेज रही है, कहीं मैसूर में और कहीं दूसरे राज्यों में भेज रही है। लेकिन उन का सांस्कृतिक गठन बंगाल के लोगों के साथ ही मिलता है, इसलिये उनको उन्हीं के साथ बसाया जा सके इसके लिए भूमि देने की हिम्मत के साथ पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को यह सरकार क्यों नहीं कहती ? अथवा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अन्दर इस प्रश्न को सरकार क्यों नहीं उठाती ? उनको यह कहे कि जब हमारा और इनका विभाजन हुआ था तब यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार हुआ था कि जितने व्यक्ति वहाँ रह गये हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व इनके ऊपर है और फिर इनको परेशान करके लाखों की संख्या में रोज काफिले बना-बना कर भारत भेजा जा रहा है, इस परम्परा को भारत देर तक जारी नहीं रखना चाहता। अगर इस संबंध में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की सरकार कोई मजबूत कदम नहीं उठाती और संतोषजनक समाधान नहीं निकालती तो हमारा कहना है कि भारत सरकार को यह प्रश्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाना चाहिए और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ भी यदि अपनी परेशानियों के कारण या पाकिस्तान समर्थक अपनी नीति से विवश हो तो फिर भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई दृढ़ नीति अपनानी चाहिए। बहरहाल हर साल

समय-समय पर इस तरह की मांग लेकर के आना और उसको बढ़ाते चले जाना, उसको प्रोत्साहन देते चले जाना यह भारत जैसे मजबूत देश की परम्पराओं के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते हुए इन सारी बातों का स्पष्टीकरण अवश्य करें।

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year it has become a practice with the Finance Minister to come to this House with excess demands. This is because the Ministry does not exercise proper control on the expenditure. Therefore, the prices go up and people agitate and we also support these agitations. The emoluments of the Government employees are raised and business people on their side increase the prices again. This has become a vicious circle. It is a pitiable state of affairs.

Last year as well as this year my State produced paddy equivalent to the total amount of wheat produced in other States. The Chief Ministers Conference was held. It was urged in that Conference that the Zonal system for the movement of foodgrains should be abolished. The Government are giving grants and we are not in a position to see or supervise as to how these grants are spent.

With capital amounting to many crores we started the Food Corporation of India. This created a problem. The Corporation created a large number of jobs and the people are after us for recommendations to be appointed to these jobs. My submission is that the creation of this Food Corporation has not resulted in any benefit to those sections of people for whose benefit it was created. The farmer is producing enough. But he does not get the remunerative prices for his produce. The rice millers purchase these grains from the farmers at Rs. 35/- to 40/- a bag and sell them at a premium to the Food Corporation. The Food Corporation adds its own over-head charges and sell the grains at a higher price to the consumer. If this is the purpose for which the Food Corporation is intended, I submit it is good

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

neither for the producer nor for the consumer. There will be no difficulty if these food zones are abolished. As per the requirements and targets laid down by the Government we have produced more food grains even though three cyclones ravaged the crops in my State last year. The farmer had to take loans from the money-lenders for providing agricultural inputs. At that time the Food Corporation was asked to help the farmers to purchase the surplus grains. Because of the red tape involved in the working of the Food Corporation the producers could not sell their produce to the Corporation; instead they had to sell it to the usual purchasers, thereby losing a lot of money in the bargain. In their report to the Ministry a rosy picture is presented by the Food Corporation and that is why the Minister in-charge also paints a rosy picture in this House. Actually the facts are otherwise.

Because of the agitation by a section of the people of Super Bazars haven't been started. These bazars are of no particular use to the common man. Several lakhs of rupees have been invested in these Super Bazars. I would like to recall that during the Chief Ministership of Mr. Prakasam, we had started producers and consumers cooperative societies. Within three months, wonderful results were shown. The middle man and the vested interests have joined hands and brought down the fall of that Government because they were not able to make profits. When such a situation arises we must all unite and face the issue squarely. Though Shri Prakasam is no more we all recall the policies that were adopted by him for the good of the people. If the Government succumbs to the pressures of certain political leaders who work for their selfish ends it would be very unfortunate. In this connection I would like to urge the Government to exercise proper control on the working of this Food Corporation of India.

15 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that there is absolutely nothing concerning the Food Ministry or the Food Corporation in these Excess Demands and Supplementary

Demands and the Minister of Food and Agriculture, also is not here. The scope of the discussion is very restricted.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Mostly the Finance Ministry is responsible. That is why I am going into it. Consumer stores also come under this Ministry and finance should be provided for them. That is why I take the liberty of mentioning that.

Here among our Ministers we have Dr. K. L. Rao, who is an internationally renowned expert in his field. I submit that it is very sad that people are charging him with political motives. He is one person, as far as I know, who has the interest of the country in his mind always. He tries to execute the programmes and policies which are of great advantage to the country. Today, we should support him for the execution of such projects as would be of advantage to the country. Our duty does not end by giving a few speeches here. We must also cooperate with the various State Governments in their efforts towards the progress and development of this country. It is our duty to do so.

Mr. Banerjee has suggested that there should be an elected Government in Bengal. I have had the occasion of going to Calcutta three or four times recently. People there are not interested in elections; they want peace. They very strongly criticise the functioning of the Government in West Bengal. Everyday there are deaths and murders reported in the Press. The Government complacently states that the conditions are normal in West Bengal. What is the use of our being Members of Parliament here? The people are losing faith in the politicians. Instead of giving statements, all the members should make a concerted move and, if necessary, visit Bengal and try to bring about peace there. If we really believe in the principles enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi we should try to tackle this problem in a determined way. If peace is not established there soon, I suggest we should hold a sitting of all the Members of Parliament in West Bengal and try to find a solution of this problem as early as possible.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the speeches delivered just now on some of the items of Demands.

I would like to invite the attention of the Minister to certain things. Steel shortage is causing a lot of difficulties in exports. You know there are a large number of industrial materials depending on steel. But on account of shortage of steel, there has been a lot of difficulties in orders being carried out. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that attention be given either to meet the deficit by imports immediately or to increase the production of steel to meet the shortage that is being felt in various industries to meet the commitments they have made for carrying out orders and making supplies to foreign countries. As a matter of fact, there is a double loss because we are losing foreign exchange that could have been earned by the orders being complied with and more orders could perhaps have been expected thereafter. I feel this kind of shortage should not be allowed to develop.

Another important thing is that power has been installed in a number of places. But unfortunately, the difficulty is that power that is being asked for irrigation purposes is not being supplied by different States. A lot of difficulties are being created to meet the demands that are being put forward by cultivators to energise their tubewells and other wells that are ready. If those tubewells are energised, they will be able to increase production of foodgrains and other crops which will meet a large number of difficulties and shortages.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Another thing. When a project is taken up like the Kosi project or any other project like the Rajasthan Canal, attention should be concentrated for completing such projects very quickly because then only they will start giving returns. Otherwise, you have got to go on putting money on it every year without any income from those investments. Therefore, when we put in large sums of money for irrigation purposes or other purposes, we should take steps to see that if the project in which

money is being put in is likely to take a long time, more attention is given to it and sufficient funds needed for the project are made available so that the project can be completed quicker and may begin to yield results. Otherwise a number of projects are taken up and each one of them is held up and the result is that cost of the project goes on increasing, interest charges go on increasing and salaries and other charges being met without any income being made available from these projects. Instead of allowing a number of projects to remain unfinished and allowing them to take time, it should be our attempt to see that big projects that are taken up are quickly finished and they start yielding returns.

Take the case of Bakaro. The estimates have gone up very considerably and they are going up every year and one does not know when it will be in a position to produce steel that is so badly and urgently needed in the country.

Take the case of Khetri copper project. I do not know what is happening. I think it is now more than 8 or 9 years and more than Rs. 70 crores have been invested without an ounce of copper being produced and one does not know when it will be available. I do not see why if a certain amount of money is required to be put in, we cannot give that money quickly and at one time so that the project can be completed and results start coming. This suggestion I am making applies to almost everything.

You know tractors are being imported and I have no doubt that if a number of firms which exist but which may perhaps be called big business-houses, have got facilities which may be used for producing tractors, are permitted to expand their capacity which the Government are not permitting for ideological reasons or other reasons; a lot of foreign exchange could be saved which we are now spending in importing tractors.

Another thing that I want to mention and which Mr. Shastriji also mentioned is that a lot of money is being spent every year for controlling floods. But sufficient amount is not being spent so that that may be put an end to and some of the rivers may be stopped

and prevented from causing floods and a lot of money can be saved which is being wasted on account of these floods. Therefore what I want to suggest is that anything that we want to do either by way of flood control or for production of something should be taken up and quickly finished so that results may be available and we may not have to go on spending money from year to year without any results being made available. That is one more thing that I want to say.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta South): The Budget Accounts placed by this Government in February last for the current year 1970-71 showed a deficit of several hundred crores of rupees. Now, this Government have come out again with another set of Supplementary Demands amounting to more than Rs. 26 crores. Nothing better could be expected of this anti-people totally bankrupt Congress Government.

The prices of daily necessities are shooting up almost daily making it impossible for the common man to survive even at the lowest subsistence level. Do these sets of Supplementary Demands show the least concern of this Congress Government for the livelihood of the common man? Nothing at all.

Large numbers of industrial concerns are closing down for non-availability of raw materials and for want of credit, thereby throwing out lakhs of workers on the road adding to the unbearable huge army of the unemployed nearing 2 crores. Is there any anxiety which can be seen on the part of the Government to take any drastic policy to control this situation? Nothing at all.

There is a threat of block closure to textile mills for non-availability of cotton. Two-and-a-half lakhs of jute mill workers have gone on strike from yesterday for the non-implementation of Agreements by the employers. The Central Fisheries Corporation is going to be closed down, throwing out several hundreds of workers on the road. What steps have been taken by the Government to give alternative employment to the several thousand employees with security of their pay, grade and continuity of service? Nothing at all.

The Government employees, in utter desperation had resorted to a pay-boycott. Was their demand unreasonable or unjust?

What did the Pay Commission say about the Government employees? This is what the Pay Commission said:

"It would be reasonable to ensure that the lowest paid Govt. employees should not have to suffer a reduction in real terms which would take them below a minimum level considered appropriate by the Second Pay Commission eleven years ago."

Further, they said:

"We have satisfied ourselves that an interim relief is amply justified *inter alia*, having regard broadly to the present level of wages."

Mark these words, Mr. Chairman—'Present level of wages'. The Government employees demanded Rs. 70 only as interim relief. Has this paltry amount been granted to them? No. The Congress Government wants their employees to starve with their families and to work for the vested interests whom they are serving.

The Finance Minister, on taking office said that he would try to check the rise in prices of necessities of life. What did he actually do? He made another statement a few weeks ago that he was feeling concerned at the rise in prices. Did he take a drastic policy to freeze the prices of daily necessities? No. nothing at all. Did the Finance Minister try to put a reasonable control on the profits of the big and monopoly houses? No, nothing. Was any attempt made to check the anti-social speculative activities of the big business concerns and monopoly houses? Nothing at all. Everything remains as it was, only the living cost index of the common man goes up every week, in spite of the expression of concern by the Finance Minister.

The price index went up by 1.3 per cent in the last 10 days and stood at a point 7 per

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

cent higher last week than what it was last year.

What about the large scale land reforms so loudly proclaimed of by Smt. Indira Gandhi and the Congress some months back? What did the Congress Chief Ministers say about the land reforms? The poor and hungry people were given rosy hopes when the banks were nationalised more than a year ago. But what percentage of the credit of the nationalised banks has gone to help the under-dogs of our country?

Again, what about the much-advertised Fourth Five Year Plan? It is now being seriously talked about in very responsible quarters to throw out this Fourth Five Year Plan lock, stock and barrel and to devise a new truncated and smaller plan in its place. Without a drastic measure to control inflation and to check prices, nothing can be done for the people, because by the time the Plan is finalised, the prices go up, and these too socialistic Congress Ministers try to shift the burden on to the backs of the people. In utter and extreme distress, the hungry people feel compelled to take to agitation and struggle. How does this Congress Government and how do these Congress leaders react to the sufferings of the people? Well, they send hordes of the Central Reserve Police, the Central Industrial Security Force, the Border Security Force and the armed constabulary to trample under feet and to drown in blood the faintest expression of hunger and discontent by the common man. And these trigger-happy and blood-thirsty Central Reserve Police, under the direction of these Congress Ministers shoot down the people at their pleasure and lesiure. This is what is happening in West Bengal now.

Do you know what the President's administration in West Bengal has done? Under the direction of the Central Government, the administration in West Bengal has issued a blanket order not to hold any inquiry at all into the police firings, not even a departmental inquiry. You certainly also know that the British imperialists, even

during the worst periods of their repression, either in 1930 or 1942, never banned such inquiries. This fact was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, but she pretended ignorance and said that she did not know anything about this, though the Governor of West Bengal, only a few days back, admitted this fact before a number of Members of this House.

The police have been given a free hand in West Bengal, and only a few days back, they secretly killed 11 boys and surreptitiously threw their bodies on the road-side at night. But for the protest of all groups and parties here, there would have been no inquiry at all into these ghastly murders.

Killings in police lock-ups, killings in police vans, indiscriminate killings on public roads by the police have become the order of the day in West Bengal today. But, large-scale killings cannot bring down the prices, nor can they appease the hunger of those who survive. Hence, the protests and the struggles continue. So, in order to stifle and smother the faintest expression of hunger and discontent, a draconian legislation has been clamped down on West Bengal. This Act to detain persons without trial and to take away property would be applied against, obviously, surely and undoubtedly, the workers of all political parties who are against the Congress, to make it easy for Mrs. Gandhi and her followers to win the next elections in a vacant and empty field. The people of West Bengal and of all other places will certainly prefer to lay down their lives but will not submit to the whims of these Congress leaders who are serving the Indian and foreign monopolists.

So, we oppose these Demands.

[Cut Motions moved to Excess Grants
(General) 1968-69]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I beg to move :

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 17,050 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Number and nature of Foreign delegations

from which there has been no visible benefit. (1)]

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 64,98,700 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective : 4-Defence Production' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Disregard of Budget which even after increase of 45 crores by supplementary grant fell short of 4.5 crores. (2)]

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 50,170 in respect of 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Increase in touring expenditure of Ministers as such tours are for political purposes, without even a pretence of service to the people. (3)]

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 23,34,414 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to develop the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for rehabilitation of Pakistan evacuees. (4)]

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 2,32,121 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Absence of intelligent anticipation of appointments to vacancies and of debts. (5)]

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 32,39,484 in respect of 'Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to coordinate development of State roads particularly village roads with National and other Highways. (6)]

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,01,39,458 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Disproportionate expenditure during the last two months of the year with defects of rushed work. (7)]

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 2,32,121 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to solve the crisis that the Khadi industry is facing at present. (8)]

[Cut Motions moved to Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1970-71.]

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Trade agreement with Dubai and other Trucial States which are the base of smuggling on an organised scale to which the legal trade may provide a screen. (9)]

That demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs', be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Scope and size of an inquiry which on one hand will be self defeating and on the other constitute hostility to industrial investment and development. (10)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons', be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Hindus from Pakistan forced to leave their lands and property, without any liability of the Pakistan Government for their rehabilitation in India, for which no demand has been made to Pakistan directly or through the United Nations. (11)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,80,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Minis-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

try of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in finalising expenditure incurred in 1964 and agreeing to payments without contingent vouchers. (13)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Extravagance in office contingencies including installation of Information system. (14)]

That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,01,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Labour policy which has not only caused this Loss of Rupees fifty-five lakhs but greater loss to trade. (18)]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA
(Banka) : I beg to move :

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop the continued exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan. (20)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide suitable occupation to the refugees from East Pakistan and enable them to make out a decent living. (21)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to engage the refugees from East Pakistan in gainful occupation, e.g., small cottage or village industries. (22)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide compensation to the East Pakistan refugees. (23)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to normalise Labour-Management relations in spite of increased wages and interim relief. (24)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide foodgrains and other articles of necessity to the labour at subsidised rates instead of giving cash increase in the shape of interim relief. (25)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to have an Industrial Truce in our Steel Plants for at least five years. (26)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,25,000 in respect of 'Defence capital outlay' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Over-dependence of our war machine on Russian Military hardware, spares and stores and need to keep the new company Bharat Dynamics Ltd., at least free from such dependence. (27)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,01,000 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reorient our Labour Policy. (28)]

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I beg to move :

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check influx of refugees from East Pakistan. (33)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Complete indifference towards East Pakistani refugees and failure to provide them with adequate rehabilitation facilities. (34)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to demand suitable compensation from the Government of Pakistan for properties left behind by the East Pakistani refugees. (35)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Bungling in the relations between the workers and management in the Durgapur Steel Plant. (36)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Vindictive attitude towards the workers in the Durgapur Steel Plant. (37)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to re-establish good relation between the workers and management in the Durgapur Steel Plant for improved production. (38)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to CIRF to Durgapur Steel Plant when there was already a full contingent of the IRF under the complete control of the management. (39)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to re-employ all the personnel of the IRF of the Durgapur Steel Plant who were recently dismissed. (40)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,00,000 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs working expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to cut down working expenses. (41)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to determine the term of the Inquiry Commission. (42)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to solve the problems of displaced persons. (43)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give protection to the lives of the refugees of Deoli Camp. (44)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,54,48,000

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to investigate cases of death of the refugees of Deoli Camp. (45)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the losses occurring in Steel Plants. (46)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the extravagance in expenditure in Steel Plants (47)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to remove the causes resulting in delay in the construction of Bokaro Steel Plants. (48)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to take effective steps to remove the shortage of Steel. (49)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the rise in the prices of steel. (50)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up Steel Plants in Kerala and Orissa. (51)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish the present contract system in respect of the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant. (52)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Inner Policy of the contracts of Bokaro Steel Plant. (53)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the production of pig iron. (54)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,47,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of steel. (55)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,00,000 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to raise the amount of interim relief given to the P. & T. employees. (56)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,00,000 in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to raise the amount of interim relief from Rs. 15—45 to Rs. 70. (57)]

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the organised smuggling by Dubai and other Trucial States (58)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,55,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Maltreatment of the teachers by the officers of Delhi Municipal Corporation. (59)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,55,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to institute an enquiry into extravagant expenditure of loans and grants given to Delhi Municipal Corporation and the corruption prevailing therein (60)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,55,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to revise the pay scales of the teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation (61)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,55,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check extravagance in expenditure of loans and grants given to Delhi Municipal Corporation (62)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,55,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change the policy of Delhi Municipal Corporation of levying more taxes on the poor people (63)].

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,55,000 in respect of Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to adopt a right policy for the promotion of Primary School teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation (64)].

That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the

Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to expedite the work of enquiry entrusted to the Commission constituted to enquire into the affairs of large industrial houses (67)].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move:

That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop deficit financing (80)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभा-पति जी, मैं इन माँगों के बारे में सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। विशेष रूप से जो माँग नं० 60 है जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसेज के बारे में कमीशन ऑफ इन्क्वायरी को लेकर है, उसकी ओर मैं इस सदन का और खास करके मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। कमीशन बनने के बाद भी जो बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार और उद्योगपति हैं उनके रवय्ये पहले जैसे ही चल रहे हैं। यहाँ पर भी बताया गया कि गोवा में बिड़ला साहब को कोई लाइसेंस मिल गया। इसी तरह टाटा को मिलेगा। मैं एक बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इस सम्बन्ध में इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं तो क्या कभी इस पर कोई रोक लगेगी? अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो इन्क्वायरी होती रहेगी और यह गोरखधंधे भी चलते रहेंगे। बिड़ला साहब के बारे में मैंने हाल में डा० त्रिगुण सेन को लिखा था। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि बिड़ला साहब को बिड़ला उद्योग के लिए जो बाक्साइट का एक्स्प्लायटेशन है उसका अधिकार दिया जाने वाला है। उन्हें इसका अधिकार मध्य प्रदेश में है, बिहार में है और अन्य जगहों पर भी होगा।

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है उत्तर प्रदेश में मानिकपुर का जो एरिया है उसमें भी काफी बाक्साइट है, लेकिन वह जंगलों से भरी हुई है। वहाँ की सरकार ने भी जब ऐप्लिकेशन हुई तो कह दिया कि उसकी हमारे जंगल के लिए जरूरत है। मगर उसके बाद क्या हुआ? वहाँ की जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी है, और जो यहाँ की नौकरशाही है, दोनों में सांठ-गांठ हो रही है और ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट करके उनकी ऐप्लिकेशन लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर हम मोनोपोली को रोकना चाहते हैं तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। बिड़ला को लोज नहीं मिलना चाहिए। बाक्साइट के लिए जो बिड़ला हाउस की तरफ से ऐप्लिकेशन आ रही है उसकी ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान है या नहीं? जो वहाँ के छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं उनको वहाँ से निकाला ही जाएगा। जब बड़े लोग वहाँ जायेंगे तो छोटे लोग जो वहाँ कार्य कर रहे हैं उनको वह हटा देंगे। इस तरह की ब्यूरोक्रेसी की सांठ-गांठ चल रही है। चूँकि बिड़ला साहब की ऐप्लिकेशन पूरी नहीं थी इसलिए जो हमारी नौकरशाही है उसने सब समान तैयार करके उनको दे दिया। उसके बाद उनकी ऐप्लिकेशन आई। उसके बाद वहाँ की हुकूमत ने कहा कि उसको उस की जंगल के लिए आवश्यकता है इसलिए वह रुक गई। लेकिन बाद में ऐसी परिस्थिति आ सकती है कि दुबारा वही चीज हो जाए। जो हमारी केंद्रीय नौकरशाही है और जो एस० वी० डी० गवर्नमेंट है, सब मिलकर बिड़ला साहब को फिर लोज दिला देंगे और मोनोपोली बढ़ेगी। मोनोपोली बढ़ेगी यही नहीं है, छोटे-छोटे लोग हटाये जायेंगे। क्या हम लोग यह चाहते हैं?

दूसरी बात में विस्थापितों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो मांग नं० 70 से सम्बन्धित है। जैसा श्री शास्त्री ने बतलाया, बहुत से लोग यहाँ आते हैं और हम लोग उन्हें ले लेते हैं। आखिर हम लोग करेंगे भी क्या? उनको पाकिस्तान

में पोलिटिकल खयाल से सताया जाता है। जो पाकिस्तान के अखबार हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि वहाँ रिलिजस तरीके पर भी उनके साथ अन्याय होता है। परन्तु वहाँ पर कई पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ऐसी हैं जो जानबूझ कर उन्हें तकलीफ देकर यहाँ भेजती हैं ताकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच में झगड़ा ज्यादा हो। लेकिन हम लोग जो हैं उन विस्थापितों को कितना देते हैं? हमारे मिल श्री बनर्जी कहते हैं कि हम उनको 80 पैसा प्रति आदमी देते हैं। इतने में किस तरह से काम चलेगा, यह हम सब लोग सोच सकते हैं। जब लाखों की तादाद में विस्थापित यहाँ आयेंगे तो हमारा बजट अवश्य बढ़ जाएगा। परन्तु हमको यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि जहाँ तक हमारी नीति का प्रश्न है उसको हम किस तरीके से चलायेंगे। जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान की नीति इण्डिया हेट्रेड की है क्या उसी तरह से हम भी पाकिस्तान हेट्रेड की नीति चलायेंगे? हमारा विरोध पाकिस्तान हुकूमत से हो सकता है, पाकिस्तान के लोगों से नहीं। इसलिए हमारी वह पालिसी नहीं हो सकती। जो हमारे पड़ोसी हैं हमें उनके साथ भाई-चारे से रहना पड़ेगा। अगर आज नहीं तो कल रहना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि जो हवा चल रही है उसको हम देखें। अभी हाल में जो एलेक्शन के रिजल्ट निकल रहे हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि भारत के लोगों और पाकिस्तान के लोगों के बीच में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। अगर झगड़ा है तो जो वहाँ की हुकूमत है, वह जिस तरह का शासन चलाना चाहती है, उससे है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि जो लोग आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए हमें जो सुविधायें देनी चाहिए, वह हम दें। जो वह आये हैं यह उस पार्टीशन का नतीजा है जो हमने किया है, हमारी नीति का नतीजा है। इसलिए हमें उनको ठीक तरह से रखना चाहिए। लेकिन फिर भी हमारी नीति अच्छी होनी चाहिए जिस तरह पाकिस्तान की इंडिया-हेटिंग की नीति है उस तरह से भारत की पाकिस्तान-हेटिंग की नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

हम पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत के खिलाफ हो सकते हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान की जनता के खिलाफ नहीं हो सकते ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं दो मुद्दों के ऊपर आपकी मार्फत सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ । मेरा पहला मुद्दा दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में है । दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के प्रशासन को सरकार ने 2 करोड़ 64 लाख २० देने का फैसला किया है ताकि वह प्राइमरी स्कूल के अध्यापकों की स्थिति में सुधार ला सके, और जो टैक्स की वसूली होती है, उस पर खर्च कर सके । दिल्ली के अन्दर जो प्राइमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक हैं उनकी हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है । उसका पता इस बात से चलता है कि अभी उन्हें जनसंघ के अध्यक्ष श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के निवास-स्थान पर धरना देना पड़ा था । वह इसलिए देना पड़ा था कि दिल्ली में जनसंघ का प्रशासन है, उनके हाथ में यहाँ की हुकूमत है और वह हुकूमत अध्यापकों की दुर्वस्था को दूर करने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जब आप उन्हें इतना पैसा देते हैं तो आपको यह भी अधिकार होना चाहिए कि उन की जो माँगें हैं उनको भी आप पूरा करायें । इतना ही नहीं है । यह भी है कि उनके प्रमोशन को लेकर भी झगड़ा चल रहा है । इस प्रमोशन के मसले का हल निकालने के लिए आपको दिल्ली प्रशासन से बातचीत करके, कारपोरेशन से बातचीत करके कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए । नहीं तो आप पैसा भी देते चले जायेंगे और वह मनमाने ढंग से उसको खर्च करते चले जायेंगे । वहाँ पर बहुत सी बातें सुनाई पड़ती हैं । कभी भ्रष्टाचार की बात होती है, कभी और किसी गड़बड़ की बात होती है । लेकिन आप इसकी कोई जाँच नहीं कराते हैं । आपको कम से कम अध्यापकों की तरफ ध्यान देकर उनकी दिक्कतों को दूर कराने की तरफ कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए और उनके प्रमोशन के

मसले को हल कराना चाहिए, ताकि उनमें जो असन्तोष है, जिसकी वजह से उनको आन्दोलन की शरण लेनी पड़ती है, भूख हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है जेल के अन्दर, वह दूर हो ।

मेरी दूसरी बात इस्पात और भारी इंजीनियरिंग कारखानों से सम्बन्धित है । आज सबेरे तारांकित प्रश्न के सिलसिले में इस पर कुछ चर्चा हुई, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं हुई क्योंकि समय की कमी थी । मैं चाहूँगा कि इसकी तरफ सावधानी के साथ ध्यान दिया जाए । सौभाग्य से मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं । उन्होंने सबेरे बहस में यह कहा था कि वहाँ कंट्रैक्टर्स की वजह से, कारखानेदारों की वजह से, जो रिफ़क्ट्रीज वर्ग रह सप्लाई करते हैं, ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं है और 1973 तक कारखाने बनकर तैयार हो जायेंगे । लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि आज उस कारखाने के निर्माण में जो विलम्ब हो रहा है उसकी जवाबदेही अगर किसी पर है तो वह मुख्य रूप से कंट्रैक्टर्स के ऊपर है । 6 लेअर की कंट्रैक्टरशिप वहाँ चलती है । 6 मंजिला हिसाब किताब है । उसको निकालने की जरूरत है । साथ ही जो कारखाने रिफ़क्ट्रीज वर्ग रह सामान सप्लाई करते हैं समय पर सप्लाई नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए नहीं कि सामान नहीं है—सामान है—लेकिन इसलिए कि वे दाम बढ़वाना चाहते हैं और सरकार पर दबाव डाल कर चाहते हैं कि जो कंट्रैक्ट के दाम हैं उससे बढ़कर दाम उनको दिये जायें । इन दो कारणों से कारखाने बनाने में दिक्कत आ रही है । इस सदन के अन्दर और इसके बाहर देश में प्रतिगामी लोग हैं, प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें हैं जो देश को समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहती हैं, जो हर किसी प्रगतिशील नीति का विरोध करती हैं । ऐसा करना उनका पेशा हो गया है । सोवियत रूस या दूसरे देश जो हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं कारखानों को खड़ा करने में, उनके ऊपर इन ताकतों के द्वारा हमले किये जाते हैं, उनकी निन्दा की जाती है, उनको जनता की निगाहों में नीचे गिराने की कोशिश की जाती

है। एकमात्र यही उनका उद्देश्य रहता है। इसको देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि हम उनसे होशियार रहें। मंत्री महोदय ने आज सवेरे बताया था कि सोवियत रूस को जो सामान सप्लाई करना है, उसमें कोई गड़बड़ों नहीं है। वह समय पर मिल रहा है। जब यह बात है तो विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है, आपको समय आगे क्यों बढ़ाना पड़ता है? मेरी समझ में इसका एक कारण यही है कि कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम आपने जो बना रखा है, उसको खत्म करके आप खुद उस काम को करें। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है। इससे हमारी आजादी की नींव मजबूत होगी, हम आत्मनिर्भर होंगे, हमारी परनिर्भरता स्टील के मामले में, इस्पात के मामले में खत्म होगी और हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ सकेंगे। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी बने और इसके मार्ग में जो बाधाएँ हैं, उनको दूर किया जाए। जो कांट्रेक्टर लोग हैं, जो रिफ़ैक्ट्री का सामान सप्लाई करने वाले हैं, उनकी नीति यह है कि दाम बढ़ाए जाएं और इसके लिए दबाव डाला जाए। आपने कहा है कि आप उनके आगे झुकेंगे नहीं। मुझे खतरा है कि आप झुक जाएंगे। मैं कहूँगा कि आप झुकिये नहीं।

पेंट्रियाट में जो कुछ आया है, वह बहुत लम्बा है। उसको मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। अगर वह बात सही है जो उसमें लिखी है, तो उन पर विचार करके उसे आपको दूर करना चाहिए। अगर गलत है तो कहना चाहिए कि गलत है। किस तरह से रिफ़ैक्ट्री सप्लाई करने वाली जो फर्म है उसने दाम बढ़ा दिया है, इसको मैं आपको पढ़कर बताना चाहता हूँ। इसके बाद मैं खत्म कर दूँगा :

"One of the firms with the biggest contract for the supply of refractories to the Bokaro plant—Indian Fire Bricks and Insulation Company—had suddenly increased the price of the existing orders with it by about 125 per cent, in total violation of the terms of the contract. The

cost of the existing orders under the contract was Rs. 35.15 lakhs. The company is now demanding about Rs. 86 lakhs for the same."

आपने आज सवेरे कहा है कि इस तरह की बातें जरूर आई हैं हमारे सामने लेकिन हमने इसको माना नहीं है। अगर आप सचमुच में बोकारो को बनाना चाहते हैं तो जो यह कांट्रेक्ट सिस्टम की बीमारी है, जो रिफ़ैक्ट्री का सामान सप्लाई करते हैं, उनके ऊपर आप सख्ती करें ताकि जो निर्धारित समय है उसको आगे न बढ़ाना पड़े, उसमें ही वह पूरा हो जाए। यह बहुत बड़ा नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय उद्योग है। इससे हमारी आजादी मजबूत होगी और हम आत्मनिर्भर हो सकेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं डिमांड नम्बरें 53, 5, 8, 54, 57, 121 और 42 पर थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी की तनख्वाह आप न बढ़ाएं। सभी की बढ़ें। लेकिन मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी जरूरत ज्यादा है, उनकी पहले बढ़ें। जो ज्यादा गरीब हैं, जिनकी नौड दूसरों से बड़ी है, उनकी पहले बढ़ें। लेकिन यहाँ पर तो सारी चीज राजनीति पर चलती है। जिसके पास ताकत है, जिसकी लाठी है, उसी की भैंस है, जिसके पास लाल शंडा है, जिसके पास ट्रेंड यूनियन है, उसी की बढ़ती है। ये तो काम करा लेते हैं, बाकी बंटे देखते रह जाते हैं। दो सवा दो अरब रुपया आपने मुकतलिफ तनख्वाहों को बढ़ाने में खर्च कर दिया है। लेकिन अगर आपने देश के गरीब आदमी को देना है तो उसमें तो सभी आते हैं। जिस तरह से आप तनख्वाहें इनकी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं उससे तो यही सिद्ध होता है मर्ज बढ़ता ही गया ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की। इस साल सवा दो अरब, अगले साल फिर सवा दो अरब, उसके बाद फिर सवा दो अरब। क्या यह समस्या का इलाज है? जिस तरह से झोली फट जाती है उसमें आप जितना भी डालते जाएं वह निकलता ही जाएगा, उसी तरह से यह बात

है। इसका इलाज आपको निकालना होगा। क्यों ज्यादा तनख्वाहें दी जा रही हैं? वजह क्या है? इस वास्ते रिलीफ दिया गया है कि महंगाई हो गई है। महंगाई बढ़ती जाएगी और आप इसी तरफ से खर्च करते चले जाएंगे। इसका इलाज यह है कि प्रोडक्टिव मीन्स के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च किया जाए। सवा दो अरब रुपये की रकम थोड़ी नहीं होती है। लेकिन जिसका बढ़ना चाहिए था उसका भी आपने कुछ किया है? मैं कोई क्लीवेज पैदा करना नहीं चाहता हूँ देहात में और शहर में। नीड वेस्ट मिनिमम वेज की बात भी की जाती है। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको मुवारिकबाद देता हूँ इस तनख्वाहों की बढ़ोतरी के लिए। लेकिन उनसे भी ज्यादा जो गरीब हैं, क्या उनका भी झंडा बनर्जी साहब ने उठाया है कभी। मैं उठाता हूँ। देहातों में करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको आप हरिजन कह लीजिए, बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के कह लीजिये, जो अनपढ़ हैं, जिनको सही मानों में पन्द्रह पैसे भी हर रोज नहीं मिलते हैं। वे बाजरे की खिचड़ी खाते हैं। सारा दिन काम करते हैं जानवरों की तरह और रोज कमाते हैं और रोज खा लेते हैं। कल का पता नहीं मिलेगा काम या नहीं मिलेगा। मिनिमम वेज एक्ट उन पर लागू नहीं होता है। कम से कम डेढ़ दो रुपया मजदूरी उनको रोज मिल जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था तो आप कर दें। उनको यहाँ तक कहा जाता है कि खेत में जाकर काम करो और काम करने के बाद कहा जाता है कि भवेशी के लिए यंह ले जाओ, यही तुम्हारी आज की मजदूरी है। उसी में सब कुछ हो गया। कभी आपने उनके वास्ते झंडा उठाया है? नहीं उठाया है। कैसे उठायेंगे आप? वे करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं, आपको तो थोड़े से लोगों की मदद चाहिए। आपको तो डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दी प्रोलीटेरिएट चाहिए। वे अच्छे रेवोल्यूशनरी नहीं बन सकते हैं। वे आर्गनाइज नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए उधर आप नहीं जाते हैं।

फौज में एक-एक आदमी को पचास-पचास और साठ-साठ रुपया महीना मिलता है। वे जो काम करते हैं बनर्जी साहब वह काम दस हजार महीने में और मैं शायद बीस हजार महीने में भी नहीं करूँगा। चीन की तोपों के सामने आप ने उनको खड़ा कर रखा है कई साल से। वे अपनी बीवी-बच्चों का मुँह भी कई-कई सालों तक नहीं देख सकते हैं। खंदकों में वे रहते हैं, ट्रैंचिंग में वे रहते हैं। उन लोगों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जाता है। पीस स्टेशन पर उनको पोस्ट किया जाता है तो फेमिली इकोमोडेशन भी उनको नहीं दी जाती है। एक ही क्लास के लिए डिबोरा पीटा जाता है, डफली बजाई जाती है। लेकिन जब आप इस तरह से खर्च करते हैं तो ओवर आल पिक्चर भी आपके सामने रहनी चाहिए सारे देश की। जाँ बोलते नहीं हैं, जो डम्ब कैंटल हैं, जो किसान, मजदूर, हरिजन और बैंकवर्ड क्लासिस के हैं, जो देहातों में रहते हैं, उनका भी कोई पुरसा हाल होना चाहिए। उनको तरफ से आँखें मूंद ली गई हैं।

सवाल यह है कि इस देश में प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़े। बेकार के कामों में रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है। तनख्वाहें बढ़ाने में अरबों रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाता है। गरीबों के ऊपर उसका भार डाल दिया जाता है। अगर यही रुपया प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में खर्च किया जाए तो चीजें सस्ती हो सकती हैं। कटक में एक साइस इंस्टीट्यूट है। उसको हम देखने गए थे। वहाँ पंडी पैदा करने के लिए एक नया इम्प्लेमेंट निकाला गया है जो चालीस-पचास रुपये का है। उसी को फैंब्रिकेट किया जा सकता है और सबसिडाइज करके किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर दिया जा सकता है। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो जिस तरह से ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हो गया है उसी तरह से राइस रेवोल्यूशन भी हो जाएगा। आज ट्रैक्टर चार-चार और दस-दस और पंद्रह-पंद्रह हजार में भी नहीं मिलता। इसी तरह से और इम्प्लेमेंट्स हैं, जो इज्जतनगर में, पन्त-नगर में, लुधियाना में, हिसार में बने हैं जिन

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

को सस्ता करके किसानों को दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन इसको जो ट्यूबवेल बनाने वाले हैं, एस्कोटर्स वगैरह, वे कैसे होने देंगे। बजाय रुपया उधर खर्च करने के आप इधर करें और आप देखेंगे कि एक बीघे में कितना ज्यादा अनाज पैदा होता है और कैसे भाव नीचे आते हैं। अभी अखबारों में आया है कि एक गाय प्रधान मंत्री को दिखाई गई है जिसका क्रास ब्रीडिंग से दस गुना दूध हो जाएगा। आप ऐसे काम करो जिससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, दूध का, अनाज का दूसरी चीजों का। अगर प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होगी तो कीमतें नीचे आयेंगी और आपको इस तरह से अनप्रोडक्टिव कामों पर खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा। तब इतना अनाज पैदा हो सकता है कि घर-घर में वह पड़ा सड़ने लग जाएगा। इंटेरिम रिलीफ इस वास्ते दिया गया है क्योंकि महंगाई हो गई है। जब पैदावार ज्यादा हो जाएगी तो वे सस्ती हो जाएंगी।

स्टेट के फंड का एक-एक पैसा कीमती है। डार्ड अरब रुपया कोई मामूली रकम नहीं है। सुबह हम प्लानिंग कमिशन की मीटिंग में बैठे थे। वहाँ किसानों के लिए हमें पता चला कि 67 करोड़ भी नहीं दिया गया है। मुझे इस बात पर शर्म आती है। गवर्नमेंट भी क्या करे? लेकिन इन लोगों को उससे भी तसल्ली नहीं है; वे और मांगेंगे। उसके बाद स्टेट के एम्पलाईज भी मांगेंगे। इस देश में कोई भी बात नेशनल एंगल से नहीं देखी जाती है। यहाँ पर हर एक बात को पोलिटिकल एंगल से देखा जाता है। किसान के लिए सिर्फ 67 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि किसान को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए, ड्राई-फार्मिंग के लिए, माइनर और मेजर इर्रिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए पूरी मदद दी जाए, तो देश पता नहीं कहां पहुँच जाएगा। लेकिन इस बात को कोई नहीं सोचता है। सब लोग यही सोचते हैं कि अखबार में उनका नाम आये और उनकी लीडरी चमके।

जो प्रोडक्शन करने वाला तबका है, जो कमाऊ पूत है, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। इस देश में प्रोडक्टिव तबका और कमाऊ पूत किसान हैं, देहात में रहने वाले गरीब हरिजन हैं। अगर उन लोगों को पूरी मदद दी जाए तो पैदावार बढ़ेगी और कीमतें कम होंगी। आज कहा जाता है कि पाँच सौ रुपये में गुजारा नहीं होता। अगर महंगाई कम हो जाएगी तो सौ रुपये में गुजारा हो जाएगा। लेकिन अगर ये लोग तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाने की बात न कहें तो उन की लीडरी कैसे चलेगी?

मैं सरकार से भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन लोगों से ज्यादा दबा न करे। इन लोगों के लिए गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन और न जाने कितने कमिशन बनाये गये हैं। क्या देहात के लिए भी कोई कमिशन बनाया गया है? क्या कोई कमिशन बना कर किसान को उसकी पैदावार की ठीक कीमत देने के बारे में सोचा गया है? आज किसान को अपनी लेबर का ठीक मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। चाहे गेहूँ हो या चावल, गन्ना या तम्बाकू हो, किसान को अपनी पैदावार की ठीक कीमत नहीं मिलती है। उसको अपने इन्वैस्टमेंट का ठीक रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है।

मैं अपने इन दोस्तों से यह कहूँगा कि वह चौबीसों घण्टे लीडरों के चक्कर में न फंसे रहें। किसान वह सोने का अण्डा देने वाली मुर्गी है, जिससे सारे देश की हालत अच्छी हो सकती है। वह रात-दिन, सर्दी-गर्मी में हल चलाता है और मेहनत करता है। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उस को पैसा और सहूलियतें दी जायें। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि थोड़ी सियासत को छोड़कर देश का एक-एक पैसा बचाया जाए, क्योंकि उस पर सारे देश के लोगों का हक है। ये लोग देश के रुपये को रांग डायरेक्शन में खर्च करवा रहे हैं। उस रुपये को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, प्रोडक्टिव मीन्स को बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च किया जाना चाहिए।

गुजरात में नर्वदा ने सत्यानाश कर रखा है। भड़ौच का पूरा शहर और जिला ऐसी हालत में है जिसमें दिल्ली में गालिब का मकान है। जलजले और बाढ़ दोनों ने मिलकर उनको खत्म कर दिया है। उस नदी ने गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश का सत्यानाश कर रखा है। इस तरह के जो प्रोजेक्ट खटाई में पड़े हुए हैं, उनको फौरन चालू कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इससे देश की पैदावार बढ़ेगी।

ये लोग असली कामों को छोड़कर बेकार बातों में पड़े हुए हैं। ये हर रोज हंटर लेकर गवर्नमेंट की पिटाई करते हैं कि महंगाई कम करो। लेकिन किसान की मदद करने और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की बात न कहकर ये सिर्फ तनख्वाहें बढ़ाने की बात कहते हैं। मुझे यह देखकर दुःख होता है कि किसान के काम के लिए प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए तो सिर्फ 67 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं और बेकार तनख्वाहों के लिए 2 अरब रुपये। एम्पलाईज को दो अरब नहीं, बल्कि चार अरब रुपये दिये जायें, लेकिन कभी तो यह सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिए। यह सिलसिला हर साल चलेगा, क्योंकि यह तो लीडरी चमकाने का जरिया बन गया है।

सवाल यह है कि इस देश में केवल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाईज की तनख्वाह ही क्यों बढ़े? दूसरे लोगों की तनख्वाह क्यों न बढ़े? फौज के लोगों की तनख्वाह क्यों न बढ़े? हम इस बात के हक में हैं कि उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जायें। लेकिन क्या हम ऐसा करने की पोजीशन में हैं? हमारे दोस्तों को देश के हित में भी सोचना चाहिए। वे हर वक्त लीडरी और राजनीति की बात न सोचें।

आज हमको अपनी पालिसी में एम्फेसिस को बदलना चाहिए। दुर्गापुर वगैरह बड़े-बड़े इन्डस्ट्रियल पर पाँच-दस हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा रखा है और वे लीडरी को चमकाने के किले बन गये हैं। उनमें हर साल पचास साठ

करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। उनकी वजह से सारे देश का अमन खतरे में पड़ गया है। रुपया वहाँ फँकने के वजाये देहात में लगाया जाए। किसानों को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सहूलियतें दी जायें। देहात में बिजली, सड़कों और नहरों के लिए रुपया दिया जाए। उस रुपये से काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जायें। फिर देखिए कि हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी तरक्की होती है। आज यह हालत है कि कहा जाता है कि चाय के पैसे बढ़ गये हैं, इसलिए तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जायें, फीस बढ़ गई है इसलिए तनख्वाह बढ़ाई जायें। हमारे दोस्त नीड-बेस्ड वेजिज की बातें करते हैं। नीड सिर्फ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एम्पलाईज की नहीं हैं। उससे भी ज्यादा नीड देहात के किसानों, गरीब हरिजनों वगैरह की हैं। शेख शादी ने एक बार कहा था कि मेरे पास एक जूता था और दूसरा पैर मेरा जलता था, इसलिए मैं रोता था; लेकिन अब मैंने देख लिया है कि दुनिया में ऐसे भी आदमी हैं जिनके दोनों पैर जल रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा रोना बन्द हो गया है।

मैं अपने दोस्तों को काशन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसान को अपने साथ हो रही बेइन्साफी का एहसास हो गया, तो उनकी लीडरी ऐसे ही धरी रह जायेगी। किसान, देहाती और मजदूर से ज्यादा कोई देशभक्त नहीं है। अगर उसने एक दफा कन्धा लगा दिया तो ये लोग पता नहीं कहाँ मिलेंगे। आज किसानों को लूटा जा रहा है। उनको अपनी पैदावार का ठीक मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। उनको पूरी सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं। नोकरीयों में और देश की ताकत में उनके लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं आपकी मार्फत श्री बनर्जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जगह-जगह हड़ताल की बात करते हैं, लेकिन अगर किसान ने हड़ताल कर दी, तो वह कहाँ ठहरेंगे। अगर उसने अनाज देना बन्द कर दिया तो देश की क्यूा हालत होगी? इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि सारे नेशनल रीसोर्सिज को

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मोबिलाइज करके देहात में पानी, बिजली और चीप फ्रेडिट का इन्तजाम किया जाए। उससे प्रोडक्शन इतना बढ़ेगा कि हम एम्पलाइज को तिगुनी तनस्वाह दे सकेंगे। आज तो हालत यह है कि घर में नहीं दाने, अम्मा चली भुनाने। देश में रुपया नहीं है, तनस्वाह कैसे बढ़ाई जायें? किसान कहाँ से रुपया देगा? वह तो भूखों मर रहा है। अगर उसका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लाइफ बढ़ता है, अगर उसमें रफ़लुएंस आता है, ताकत आती है तो हम एम्पलाइज को दस गुना कर देंगे। आज किसान में ताकत नहीं है। देश के 100 आदमियों में से एक को जिन्दा रखने के लिए 99 को मारा जाए, वह शराफ़त की बात नहीं है। मैं अपने भाइयों से अपील करूँगा कि वे अपनी नज़र राजनीति के अपने ढाँचे को चलाने तक ही महदूद न रखें। वे गरीब किसानों और हरिजनों का भी ध्यान रखें।

आखिर मुलाजिम भी तो किसानों और मजदूरों के बेटे हैं। मुलाजिमों के माँ-बाप भी तो देहात में रहने वाले हैं। मुलाजिमों की तनस्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए उनके माँ-बाप का गला काटा जाएगा। इसलिए तनस्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए मुलाजिमों को बहकाना ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन "कौन जाये जौक दिल्ली की गलियाँ छोड़कर"? अगर ये लोग ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इनकी लीडरी कैसे चलेगी? आज इस देश में दिखावे और बहुरूपियेपन के अलावा कोई बात नज़र नहीं आती है। हम सब इसमें शामिल हैं। इसलिए देहात को उठाना निहायत जरूरी है। मैं गवर्न-मेंट से भी कहूँगा कि वह ज्यादा दबा न करे। वह तगड़ी हो जाए और इनको पकड़ कर जेल में ठूस दे। एक दफा यह ठीक हो गया तो मजदूर भी समझेंगे कि हाँ, यह ठीक कहते हैं। बाप के पास कुछ होगा तो बेटा जरूर लेगा। यह जो मुलाजिम है चाहे यहाँ का हो चाहे स्टेट का हो जो मजदूर हैं यह बेटे हैं सारे देश के। अगर बाप के पास पैसा होगा तो बेटे को देगा और

अगर बाप ही फक्कड़ है, उसके पास कुछ नहीं है तो वह बेटे को क्या देगा? तो मैं आपके माफ़त कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस देश के रिसोर्सिज हैं, जितनी भी देश की दोलत है चाहे वह बाहर से आती है या यहाँ की है, चाहे अमेरिका की हो, इंग्लैंड की हो या रूस की हो चाहे वर्ल्ड मानेटरी फंड की हो, सारा रुपया आप जुटाएं और उसे देहात में लगा दें। और फिर इन भाइयों के साथ बात करें। हम तुम्हारी तनस्वाह एक गुना नहीं दस गुना कर देंगे। लेकिन जब पास में कुछ होगा तब तो करेंगे। जब पास में कुछ नहीं है तो कहाँ से हम लाएंगे? तो मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ इनसे भी कि ये भी अपने नुक़्ते-निगाह को थोड़ा बदलें। 24 घण्टे राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। कोई शराफ़त की बात करें, ईमानदारी की बात सोचें। जो मुलाजिम हैं वह हमारे ही बेटे हैं, चाहे वह फौज में हों, सरकारी दफ़्तरों में हों या कहीं भी हों। आज क्या होता है कि उनके लिए पैनाल बन रहे हैं, ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव कांसिल्स बन रही हैं, कहते हैं हम यह कर देंगे, रेलें बन्द कर देंगे, गवर्नमेंट को बन्द कर देंगे, यह क्या बातें करते हैं? यह रेलें भी आपकी हैं, गवर्नमेंट भी आपकी है। यह जो आप ऊटपटांग बातें करते रहते हैं, एक दिन ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि आपके साथ भी यही हो। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं कोई भगत आदमी हूँ और इसलिए कोई नसीहत आपको दे रहा हूँ मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ वास्तव में रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए वहाँ रुपया खर्च करके हम अपनी ताकत को बढ़ाएं और ताकत बढ़ेगी तो उसका हिस्सा सरकारी एम्प्लाईज को भी मिलेगा, सबको मिलेगा।

श्री वेणो शंकर शर्मा : सभापति जी, मैं अनुपूरक और आतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगों की स्वीकृति दिये जाने का विरोधी हूँ। यद्यपि हमारे संविधान की 115 वीं धारा में यह छूट दी गई है कि जब मंत्री महोदय को आवश्यकता

हो तो वे अतिरिक्त और अनुपूरक अनुदानों की माँग लेकर सदन के सामने आ सकते हैं, किन्तु यह एक अपवाद का विषय होना चाहिए, रोजमर्रा का नियम नहीं। सभापति महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि प्रति वर्ष एक बार नहीं दो-दो बार और शायद कभी-कभी तीन-तीन बार हमारे मंत्री महोदय एक्सेस और सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स के लिए सदन में आते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक व्यक्ति इसी तरह अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार खर्च करता हुआ उसके लिए हमेशा पैसे प्राप्त कर सकता है? मैं उनसे जानना चाहूँगा कि जो उनके घरों में होम मिनिस्टर हैं, जो गृह-स्वामिनियाँ हैं वह जब चाहें जितना रुपया खर्च कर दें और उनको वह उतना रुपया दे सकते हैं? शायद वह दे दें लेकिन वह जो हमारे दूसरे मुलाजिम हैं वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। उनको अपने खर्च को अपनी आय के भीतर रखना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो अतिरिक्त खर्च होते हैं उसको जैसे घरों में गृह-स्वामिनियाँ करती हैं, जो फालतू खर्च होते हैं उस में कमी करके उससे उसको पूरा करती हैं, उसी तरह वह भी करें। 1968 के बजट को पेश करते हुए तत्कालीन उप-प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने राष्ट्र के खर्चों में कमी करने की बात कही थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा कि आज उन बातों को ढाई वर्ष से अधिक हो रहे हैं, उन्होंने किन-किन मदों में खर्च में कमी करने की कोशिश की है और उसमें उनको क्या और कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि खर्च के साथ-साथ हमें आमदनी बढ़ाने का भी जरिया सोचना चाहिए। अभी सभापति महोदय, जब आप बोल रहे थे तो मैं बड़े ध्यान से आपकी बातों को सुन रहा था। आपने आय के स्रोतों को बढ़ाने के लिए जिस ब्लैक मनी की चर्चा आज देश में काफी हो रही है उसकी भी चर्चा की। हमारे यहाँ कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं कि जो बराबर ब्लैक मनी को

बाहर लाने का विरोध करते हैं। मैं उनमें नहीं हूँ। रुपया जहाँ कहीं हो, वह देश के काम में लगना चाहिए। मैं आप से सहमत हूँ, जब आप यह कह रहे थे कि जो ब्लैक मनी है यह केवल व्यापारियों के पास ही नहीं है, और भी दूसरे लोग हैं जैसे बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्स हैं उनके पास भी काफी ब्लैक मनी है। धन्यवाद दीजिए हमारी लाइसेंसिंग और परमिट पालिसीज को जिसकी वजह से काफी काला धन उनके पास भी इकट्ठा हो गया है। मैं किसी खास आफिसर या विभाग की बात नहीं करता। लेकिन इस तथ्य को भी आँखों से ओझल नहीं किया जा सकता कि आज हमारे आफिसरों के पास भी बहुत सा काला धन है। आप उसे टैक्स के रूप में नहीं ले सकते। आज तक आपने कोशिश की लेने की लेकिन नहीं ले सके। परन्तु वह राष्ट्र का धन है। हमें उसे राष्ट्र के हित में लगाना चाहिए। क्या हम उसके लिए कोई ऐसा उपाय नहीं कर सकते कि वह रुपया उनके हाथ से निकल कर राष्ट्र के कोष में आ जाय, मालकियत उनकी बनी रहे और आपका काम भी चले। इसके लिए कुछ समय पूर्व मैंने मन्त्री महोदय को एक सजेशन दिया था, शायद उनके विचाराधीन है या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह स्विट्जरलैंड में स्विस् बैंक्स हैं वहाँ सब लोग अपना रुपया जमा करते हैं, इसी तरह से यहाँ भी किया जा सकता है, जिस किसी के पास भी जिस तरह का भी पैसा हो उसे वह बैंक में जमा करा दें और वह रुपया राष्ट्र के हित में लग जाय।

अब मैं इस संबंध में जनरल ऑब्जर्वेशन के बाद माँगों के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ डिमांड नं० 50 के विषय में दिल्ली नगर निगम को कुछ सहायता देने की बात कही गई है। मैं माननीय प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी की बातों से सहमत हूँ कि अभी तक आपने यह निश्चय नहीं किया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम रहेगा या नहीं शायद आप इसीलिए चुपचाप बैठे हैं कि यदि आपकी पार्टी का बहुमत हो तो वह कायम रहेगा

[वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

और यदि आपकी पार्टी का बहुमत नहीं हुआ तो वह नहीं रहेगा। मैं इस मनोवृत्ति की घोर भर्त्सना करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जब माँगों को पेश कर रहे हैं तो सबसे पहले इस बात का निश्चय कर लें कि दिल्ली के अन्दर नगर निगम रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा ?

दूसरी बात मैं माँग नं० 70 के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि आज भी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हमारे भाई लाखों की संख्या में आ रहे हैं। सरकार के आँकड़ों के मुताबिक 1 जनवरी से 6 नवम्बर, 1970 तक 2 लाख 38 हजार 343 लोग आ चुके हैं और भी लोग आ रहे हैं। यह स्थिति कब तक चलेगी कहा नहीं जा सकता। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि कल जो पाकिस्तान में चुनाव हुए हैं उससे स्थिति में कुछ सुधार होना चाहिए और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर के द्वारा कुछ ऐसा प्रयत्न जारी कराएँ जिससे हमारे इन भाइयों का और आना रुके और साथ-साथ जो भाई यहाँ आ चुके हैं उनको भी वहाँ वापस जाने की सुविधा मिले। मैं घोर आशावादी हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में श्री मुजीबुर्रहमान के नेतृत्व में जिस अवामी लोग का बहुमत हुआ है उसमें हिन्दुओं की वह दुर्दशा नहीं होगी जो आज तक होती आई है।

इस आशा के साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए रेपयूजीज की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूँगा। अभी बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि 86 पैसे हर एक आदमी को मिलता है। वह गलत है। एक परिवार को जिसमें एक हो आदमी हो उसे 25-26 या 30 रुपये महीना मिलता है। जहाँ दो, तीन, चार या पाँच होते हैं वहाँ 50 से 70 रुपये तक मिलता है। पाँच से अधिक परिवार के सदस्य होने पर उनको 70 से अधिक नहीं मिलता, चाहे वे सात हों, आठ हों या दस हों। अब उसमें वह 86 पैसे होता

है या 40 होता है उसका तो हिसाब आप लगाएं लेकिन जो कुछ भी मिलता है, अगर एक आदमी भी परिवार में हैं तो उतने पैसे से कैसे काम चल सकता है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह नीति गलत है और यह नीति हमारे उन भाइयों का पेट भरने में नाकाफी होने के साथ-साथ उनके नैतिक और मानसिक स्तर को भी गिराती है। वह अपने को हीन भावना से सोचते हैं। इसलिए मैं सलाह दूँगा, कि हमारे लेबर और रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर जो यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, हमारे इन भाइयों को जो इन कैम्पों में पड़े हुए हैं उनके जीवन-यापन के लिए उनको कुछ ऐसे कामों में लगायें जिससे वे स्वयं पेट भर सकें।

मेरे क्षेत्र में देवघर के पार्स मोहनपुर में एक कैम्प लगा हुआ है। वहाँ मैंने देखा कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो अच्छा काम कर सकते थे। उस गाँव में एक ग्राम उद्योग का केन्द्र भी है। मैंने उसके अधिकारियों से भी वहाँ बातें कीं उन्होंने बताया कि अगर एक-एक अम्बर चरखा रेपयूजीज को सरकार दे सके तो एक परिवार जिसमें पाँच सदस्य हैं कम से कम 150 रुपये तक कमा सकता है। और भी ऐसे बहुत से काम हैं, छोटे-छोटे घरेलू उद्योग हैं, जिनमें उनको लगाया जा सकता है। सिलाई की मशीनें हम उनको दे सकते हैं और उसके लिए हम ऐसा संगठन कर सकते हैं जिससे कि वे सिलाई का काम करके तैयार माल को बाजार में बेच सकें। और भी ऐसे बहुत से काम हैं। इसलिए उनको जोश न देकर कुछ काम में लगाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए, जिससे वे सम्मान के साथ अपना जीवनयापन कर सकें।

16.00 hrs.

अब मैं डिमाण्ड सं० 95 के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे भाई रणधीर सिंह जी ने बहुत जोशीले शब्दों में इस बात पर चर्चा की है। अभी आपने इन्टैरिम रिलीफ सेंट्रल गवर्न-मेंट एम्पलाइज को दिया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि आज की अवस्था में उनको जो

रिलीफ दिया गया है, वह अपर्याप्त है, किन्तु साथ ही साथ आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि हम इस तरह इन्टरिम रिलीफ या इन्टरमीडियरी रिलीफ कब तक देते जायेंगे। क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे रिलीफ दिये जाते हैं, चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं और उनकी आवश्यकतायें भी बढ़ती जाती हैं। यह एक विशाल सर्किल है, जिसका कोई अन्त नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि कम से कम हमें एक ऐसी नीति अख्तियार करनी चाहिए जिससे हमारे कारखानों में—चाहे वे गवर्नमेंट के कारखाने हों या प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखाने हों—कम से कम 5 वर्षों के लिए इण्डस्ट्रियल-ट्रूस की जाय, जिससे हमारी पैदावार में आये दिन की हड़ताल के कारण रुकावट न हो। आज हमारे यहाँ पैदावार घट रही है, आज बंगाल बन्द हो रहा है, आप जानते हैं कि कलकत्ता में एक दिन की बन्दी से जूट मिलों में एक करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिदिन का उत्पादन का नुकसान हो रहा है, उस एक करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादन के नुकसान के साथ-साथ 60 लाख रुपये प्रतिदिन हम फौरन एक्सचेंज के रूप में भी खो रहे हैं। यह देश का महान् दुर्भाग्य है कि आज हम ऐसी स्थिति में से गुजर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारी जो लेबर नीति है, श्रम नीति है, वह कुछ ऐसी है जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहाँ लेबर मैनैजमेन्ट का सम्बन्ध अच्छा नहीं चल रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमें अपनी नीति को बदलना होगा, आप चाहे उनको जितना दें, लेकिन एक बार उसको निश्चित कर लें। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि हमारे कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए उनकी जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं को उचित मूल्य पर, फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर पाँच वर्षों तक देने की बात भी तय कर देनी चाहिए जिससे बढ़ती हुई महंगाई की चिन्ता से कम से कम उतने समय के लिये तो वे मुक्त हो सकें।

अब मैं डिमाण्ड नं० 60 के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जो बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउसेज हैं उनकी जाँच के लिए आपने एक

एन्क्वायरी कमीशन भूतपूर्व चीफ जस्टिस श्री ए० के० सरकार की चेयरमैनशिप में गठित की है। मैं इस कमीशन का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन मेरी ऐसी धारणा है कि जब कोई काम सरकार खाटार्ड में डालना चाहती है तो ऐसे कमीशन एम्प्लाइन्ट कर देती है। जब तक ऐसे कमीशन का कोई नतीजा निकले, तब तक वह बात ठण्डी पड़ जाती है। आज जिन उद्योग-पतियों एवं अफसरों के ऊपर आप यह कमीशन बैठा रहे हैं, दोष उनका नहीं है। दोष आपके अपने मंत्रालय का है, आपकी सरकार का है। चुनाव आ रहे हैं, आपको पैसा चाहिए। आप व्यापारियों से पैसा लेते हैं और बदले में उनको लाइसेंस-परमिट दिलाते हैं उन अफसरों के द्वारा और अब उनके ऊपर कमीशन बैठाते हैं। आप कृपया इस प्रकार की एक्सरसाइज बन्द करें। इन कामों पर राष्ट्र का जो धन व्यय होता है, उसको बेकार खर्च न करें।

हमारे सिचाई मंत्री डा० राव साहब इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं। सिचाई के सम्बन्ध में हम बहुत गड़बड़ नीति पर चल रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े डैम बनाये हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी सिचाई की योजनायें बनाई हैं, लेकिन उन सिचाई की योजनाओं से जो लाभ होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हुआ। अभी हमारे बंगाल के बर्दवान जिले के कुछ लोग यहाँ आये हुए हैं। वहाँ लोअर-दामोदर-वैली के क्षेत्र में दो-तीन महीने पहले बाढ़ आयी थी, जिसमें एक करोड़ के करीब लोग प्रभावित हुए थे। दामोदर वैली स्कीम के दोषों के कारण दामोदर के निचले हिस्से में जहाँ बाढ़ आई वहाँ नदी की सतह पाँच-छः फुट ऊँची हो गई है। हर दो साल में वहाँ बाढ़ आ जाती है जिससे लाखों की संख्या में लोग बेघरबार हो जाते हैं, करोड़ों की फसल बर्बाद होती है। जितने छोटे-छोटे मकान हैं, स्कूल हैं सब बह जाते हैं। इस ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और एक ऐसी ड्रेनेज स्कीम बनानी चाहिए, जिससे वहाँ पर बाढ़ न आये और वहाँ के लोग सुखपूर्वक रह सकें।

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन एक्सेस डिमाण्ड्स और सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स की ग्रांट का विरोध करता हूँ।

*SHRI C. CHITTYBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1970-71.

While speaking on these Demands for Grants, I would, in particular, refer to the grave unemployment situation prevailing in the country. According to the figures furnished by the Planning Commission itself, it is anticipated that even after the completion of the Fourth Five Year Plan 3½ lakhs of educated young men will remain unemployed. If the educated people are not going to have gainful employment avenues, what is going to be the fate of the uneducated and illiterate unemployed? If this doubt creeps in the minds of people and gains ground, then, surely, such a situation will naturally lead to revolutionary trends in the country. In fact, the Government can only be a silent spectator because they will not be able to tackle the problem. I would like to bring this specifically to the notice of the Government here.

The State Governments extend all the support and assistance to the schemes formulated by the Indira Government for solving this problem. But, I have to regretfully point out that the Central Government are not reciprocating by giving adequate finances to the State Governments to implement such worthwhile schemes. It is not only that the Central Government are not financially helping the State Governments in implementing the schemes, but they are pressurised to offer financial assistance to the private sector. If it is true that the Government professing to usher in an era of socialism in the country are sitting opposite, then I would like to ask them what concrete steps have been taken by them to re-open the Standard Motor Factory, which has remained closed for the past eight months? This factory is in my constituency and 1800 families of the workers are in acute distress.

The Tamil Nadu State Government have forwarded proposals to the Central Government for re-opening this factory. Instead of taking expeditious action on the proposals of the State Government, we find that the Central Government are going out of the way to assist a private sector organisation to raise funds to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores for floating a new company. Having realised the sufferings of a large number of workers of this factory, the Tamil Nadu Government forwarded to the Central Government three alternative proposals for re-opening this unit. The first proposal is that the Central Government may themselves take over the management of the factory and run it; the second is that the State Government may be permitted to take over the factory, the third is that the State Government may be empowered to have control over the factory which can be run by private management. I am very sorry to say that we have not yet received any reply from the Central Government in regard to any of the three alternatives proposed by the State Government.

I have been elected to this House from this area with a huge majority of one and a quarter lakhs of votes and that was due to the precious votes of the workers. It will be beyond my comprehension as to what type of socialism the ruling party is professing to bring about in the country, if they try to assist the private management to re-open the factory. I would strongly plead with the Government that either they should take over themselves this unit or permit the State Government to take it over; if they consider that both these proposals are not feasible, then they may have the State Government as their agent and permit the private management to run it under the control and supervision of the State Government. The private management had been running this unit for the past twenty years. After keeping the factory closed for more than eight months, now they are thinking of re-opening this factory under a new name on the 15th of this month.

I am sure, Sir, that the hon. Members are aware of the snag in this arrangement.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

1800 workers have been serving this unit for the past two decades. There are three leading automobile manufacturing concerns in our country. It is really surprising that, while two of them have been working successfully, only the Standard Motor Company has failed. I would like to ask whether the Central Government have ever thought of conducting an inquiry as to how this factory alone could not successfully run. What I feel is that this concern could not meet with success because of the fact that they were unable to compete in the market with the other two with their old model Standard Herald Car. I would also charge them that they were not managing the unit properly. What will happen to the thousands of workers who have served this unit for the past twenty years, when a new automobile factory is opened by the same management? The management is also offering the workers all kinds of inducements. They say that an increment of Rs. 40 will be given to them; they also say that Rs. 80 will be given as increment if 3200 cars are produced. But they don't say what consideration will be shown for their 20 years of service in the old unit. If the Central Government permit the private management to re-open this factory under a new name, then I would allege that they are in league with the management and that they show scant regard for the welfare of these workers.

In my constituency Chingleput, we have the Atomic Energy Plant at Kalpakkam. When the project was finalised, one of the Ministers here announced that greater consideration would be shown for the local people in recruitment. But this hope has been belied and the local people have not had their due share in employment. The work on the second phase of the Plant has not yet started and no financial allocation has also been made for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Demand No. 70, Rs. 41 crores have been asked for rehabilitating refugees from East Pakistan and this is a welcome step. I concede that everything must be done for rehabilitating these poor refugees. But, at the same time, the Tamil Nadu Government sent a scheme costing Rs. 30 lakhs to the Central Government in

May, 1970 for the purpose of rehabilitating Tamil refugees from Ceylon and Burma. I do not say this; but the Rehabilitation Minister himself admitted this in answer to a question in Rajya Sabha. I regret to say that this money has not been sanctioned yet. I request that the Central Government should immediately sanction this amount to Tamil Nadu Government.

On account of bad price policy being followed by this Government, handloom weavers in Conjeevaram, a part of my constituency, are put to severe hardships. I appeal to the Central Government that they should extend all the required assistance to the State Government in giving good life to these people.

I would also add that there is no reference at all in the Supplementary Demands to Sethu Samudram Project, a long standing demand of our people in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the Government of India have not yet settled the issue of Kachchathivu island. The Ceylon Government are trying to undertake, in collaboration with China, exploration of oil there. The Raja of Ramanathapuram had produced authentic documentary evidence to show that this island indisputably belonged to India. But the Central Government have not yet come to a final decision. I request that the right to explore oil in Kachchathivu should be given to Tamil Nadu State Government.

Finally, Sir, I would like to point out that the area within a radius of 50 miles of Bombay and Calcutta, commonly called as Greater Bombay and Greater Calcutta, is treated as a part of the metropolis and this enables the employees of Central Government to draw the House Rent Allowance and the City Compensatory Allowance. So far as Madras is concerned, this procedure has not yet been followed with the result that the Central Government employees residing in Tambaram, Conjeevaram, Arkonam and such other near about places are not able to get these allowances. No provision has been made in the Supplementary Demands for this purpose. I request that the Central Government should do the needful immediately.

[Shri C. Chittiyabu]

I conclude my speech with the request that more powers should be given to the State Government of Tamil Nadu and that the Central Government should extend greater cooperation to the State Government in implementing worthwhile schemes.

श्री तेन्नेटी विश्वनाथम (विशाखापतनम) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं इन अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर एक दो बातें अपनी ज़बान तेलगू में कहना चाहता हूँ।

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Demand No. 132 a provision of Rs. 1000 crores has been made for the new steel plants. This provision for the three new steel plants in Hospet, Salem, Vizagapatam is to my mind, very unrealistic. Even according to the present estimates, I feel that the provision for the three steel plants should at least be of the order of 1500 crores. (Interruptions). Each of the steel plants at Hospet and Vizagapatam should at least have a provision of Rs. 600 crores and with 300 crores for the Salem plant the total demand have been Rs.1500 crores. In the Fourth Five Year Plan there is a provision of Rs. 110 crores for outlay on new steel plants.

The decision to set up these three steel plants in South was announced by the Prime Minister in April 1970. The follow-up action has been considerably delayed and only now the proper sites for these plants have been selected. If the setting up of these plants is further delayed, final estimates will have to be further increased considerably. This proposal to have two new steel plants was started in 1962.

In 1962, the production of steel in Japan was 33 million tonnes and in 1970 it has gone up to 92 million tonnes. But we are where we were in 1962. Further delay would only lead to increase in estimates and subsequent increase in the cost of production. This would naturally result in our not being able to compete in world markets with other developing nations of Asia and Africa.

If we thus lag behind them our cost of

living index goes up and consequently there is a demand for increase in dearness allowance. To meet the demand for dearness allowance we have to resort to additional taxation. If we do not have money then the only course left for us is to borrow more from other nations. We are not in a position even to repay the interest on the loans advanced by these nations. The result is that we are not able to get further loans from them.

The first and foremost thing that the Government should concern itself with is to eliminate delays in the administration. The Government's Enemy No. 1 is "Delay".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may speak in English, since no translation is there.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It does not matter. The translation will come. He should speak in Telugu. We shall follow him.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : If the Ministers are not careful and do not take prompt action on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, or on matters where a decision has been taken the conditions of frustration and lawlessness which are obtaining now will be perpetuated and there will be no improvement in administration. There is a new slogan of 'social justice'. An instance of the type of social justice we have is the recent increases in the dearness allowance of Central Government employees. For the highly paid people the quantum of increase is greater than for those who are low paid. I would like to remind our youthful Finance Minister that this is not "social justice" it is "social injustice". Another point I would like the Finance Minister to consider is the effect on the State Government and their employees whenever you increase unilaterally the emoluments of Central Government employees. You should give sufficient funds to the State Governments to meet the demands of their employees for increased dearness allowance. Then only will there be all round peace.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

There is a provision for Rs. 11 lakhs in respect of payment to contractors for supply of hard rock. I am not surprised that such provisions find place in supplementary demands. Normally what happens is that with the collusion of the contractors and engineers, there is misuse of Government funds also misappropriation. In the estimates, the provision is for soft rock, but subsequently the plea of hard rock are accepted and higher rates are paid and in this way lakhs and crores of rupees are being amassed illegally. The late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said once that normally 1/3 of Governmental expenditure on civil constructions is mis-spent. What he said then holds good even now. Therefore, if you do not have proper measures to control wastage, you cannot escape the need for supplementary demands. My submission in the end is that you should eliminate delays in administrative procedures and avoid procrastination. For real social justice you should revise your orders regarding the recent increase in dearness allowance and issue orders for payment of higher allowances to the people who are low paid and less for those who are highly paid. Then only things will improve.

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ बातें जो कही हैं, वह एक कटु सत्य है। जब लोगों की तरफ से मांगें आक्रामक तरीके से आती हैं, हड़ताल और तथाकथित 'वर्क टु रूल' की बातें कही जाती हैं तो सरकार उन पर ध्यान देती है और यहाँ पर सप्लीमेन्टरी डिमान्ड्स लेकर आती है। सेंस के लिए डिमान्ड्स आती हैं तब मेरे जैसे लोगों के मन में प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या जब आक्रामक मांगें आती हैं तभी वह सुनी जाती हैं। मिसाल के लिए मैंने यह बात देखी कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों का जो प्रश्न है, जिन्होंने अपने वेतन को बढ़ाने के लिए कहा है, उनकी मांगों को सरकार ने मान लिया है। लेकिन गोआ में भी यही परिस्थिति है और वहाँ के अध्यापक अपने वेतनों को बढ़ाने की माँग करते हैं तो उनको नहीं माना जाता। इसके माने यह नहीं है कि दिल्ली की जनता और दिल्ली के नेता जागरूक

हैं और गोआ की जनता और गोआ के नेता जागरूक नहीं हैं। हर एक प्रदेश के लोग हैं जो अपनी मांगें सरकार के सामने रखते हैं लेकिन उनके अपने अलग-अलग तरीके हैं। हमारा तरीका हृदय-परिवर्तन का है और दूसरे प्रदेशों में हम देखते हैं कि उनका तरीका आक्रामक रहता है, आन्दोलनात्मक रहता है।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान से जो रिपयूजी आये हैं, उनको सहायता करने के बारे में मांगें आई हैं। गोआ में भी ऐसी ही परिस्थिति है। गोआ के लोगों को, जो केन्या, टांगान्याका और ईस्ट अफ्रीका के दूसरे देशों में काम करते थे, रिपयूजी बनना पड़ा है। बेघर बनके वह हमारे यहाँ आते हैं। लेकिन उनको सुविधायें देने के बारे में कोई मांगें यहाँ नहीं आती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सोचना पड़ता है कि आखिर इस सदन में कौन-सा तरीका अपनाने से हमारी मांगें स्वीकार की जायेंगी।

मैं इस सदन में एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव रखना चाहूँगा सरकार के सामने। हम देखते हैं कि कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं। जब कीमतें बढ़ती जाती हैं, भावों में वृद्धि होती है तो वेतन में भी वृद्धि होती है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं देखते हैं कि सरकार का जो खर्च होता है उसमें कमी हुई हो। आज ही मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि हमारे कुछ सरकारी नौकर हैं जिनका प्रमोशन अभी नहीं किया जाएगा, नजदीक के भविष्य में उन्हें प्रमोशन नहीं दिया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तरीका अच्छा नहीं है क्योंकि जिनको प्रमोशन दिया जाना चाहिए उनको तो वह अवश्य ही मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन एक खास तरीका अपनाने के बाद ही यह सुविधायें पाने का मौका मिल सकता है। हम देखते हैं कि हम लोग गोआ के लिए साढ़े सात करोड़ रु० लेते हैं। उसमें से साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपया केवल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है। यह जो रुपया ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अथवा ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर खर्च

[श्री शिकरे]

होता है उसमें कमी करनी चाहिए। न केवल गोआ में, सभी राज्यों में।

हम देखते हैं कि गोआ में बैंकों की संख्या बढ़ती जाती है। गोआ में छोटे-छोटे नगर हैं जिनकी आबादी 30-40 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है, जैसे पंजिम, मडगांव और वास्को, लेकिन बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद उन्हीं छोटे शहरों में दस-दस बैंक कायम हुए हैं। नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे शहरों में नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों में से एक या दो बैंक काम करते तो कोई हर्ज नहीं था। बाकी ब्रान्च देहातों में जानी चाहियें थी। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो खर्च में कमी होती और सरकार के पास पैसा बचता जो वह दूसरे कामों के लिए खर्च कर सकती थी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shiva Chandra Jha—not speaking. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : If you call an hon. Member to speak and he does not speak, is it not disrespect to the Chair? I am raising this as a point of order and I want your ruling for future guidance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no need for any ruling. One may not be feeling well and so may not be wanting to speak. I should say that if the hon. Members do not want to speak; their names need not be sent.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I am speaking on demand Nos. 24 and 28. The explanatory note on demand No. 24 says that expenditure on pensions and other retirement benefits under this head are sometimes of an unpredictable nature. It is not possible to anticipate precisely the payment of pensions and gratuities and also family pensions to be made during the year. It is not possible to say who is going to retire and what pension should be given. I submit that pensions in other countries had been revised according to the rise in prices but it has never been done here, except for an interim, ad hoc payment announced by the hon. Prime Minister which is some-

thing like Rs. 10 or so. Pensions are fixed; prices keep on rising and the pensioners have at least to live. They cannot make both ends meet. Time and again their associations have represented without any effect. They are starving; they cannot clothe their children or send them to school. If we are going to pass some more grants than what had already been granted, there should be some enhancement in their rates of pension; and this should be considered by the Government.

Demand 48 relates to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So many times the demand had been made that the cellular jails should be kept as a national museum and the names of persons who suffered imprisonment there should be written there so that anybody who goes there would regard it as a place of pilgrimage. In spite of much excess grants being granted, one does not know whether anything has been done. I should like to know categorically from the hon. Minister if this has been done, if a national monument has been created for future generations to know. It is something we owe to the nation and the people who had given their lives and taken the torch of freedom to Andamans, where they burnt out their lives for a cause.

My third point relates to Demand No. 7. Displaced persons from East Pakistan have been flowing into West Bengal in substantial numbers; there has been no stopping of this influx. The hon. Prime Minister saw a camp—it was good that it was on a rainy day; the condition in that border area is sub-human with the onset of winter, I do not know what is being done to them as their condition will become worse. You are asking for excess amounts. In that case, a special sanction should be made of at least Rs. 70 lakhs immediately. This amount is needed to look after the refugees, to give some protection in the cold. I hope this extra money will be earmarked for these refugees, and the little children will have a chance to survive, as cold weather is fast setting in.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. So many valuable

and important points have been raised by so many hon. Members that I do not think it would be possible for me to touch upon those points and reply to all those points individually. But I think I should touch upon certain points which have a general bearing on the points that have been raised by various sections of the House while I reply to this debate.

About the financial situation of the Government, certain hon. Members have expressed great anxiety and concern that in the coming budget, either there might be a very heavy taxation or there might be a very heavy deficit. It is not possible nor is it customary to predict what the budget will contain. But I can assure hon. Members that our economy is not going downwards. It is definitely improving. It is definitely going upwards. But I could agree with those hon. Members who said that the improvement is not fast enough; or that the improvement is not good enough. I would agree to that. I would say that there is need for a greater pace of economic development; there is a greater need for quicker growth of our national products and national income. But those people who are anticipating a big deficit budget or a big taxation because they think that the economy is going wrong and the Government is going to take some very drastic measures are, I think, not on a very firm ground. We have our own difficulties. If hon. Members have carefully heard all sections of opinion in the House they will themselves know how these difficulties are coming up before the country and how the Government is trying to solve them. Diametrically opposite views have been expressed by hon. Members not only on financial matters but on how those financial resources of the Government should be spent.

Some members like the hon. Shri Banerjee and others pleaded for greater relief to Central Government employees. Certain other Members heavily criticised the Central Government for caring only for its employees and not for the weaker sections of society. They did not object to the relief that has been given. Some of the Members from the Swatantra party or the Jan Sangh have said that this kind of expenditure is not good, and that it only creates inflationary tendencies in

our economy. But if you look at the general financial situation, I would say that the interim relief was called for, and the interim relief that has been given is not a misutilisation of public funds. We know that whenever the prices rise, the Government as the ideal employer must, go into the question whether its employees are able to meet their both ends and whether the emoluments that they are getting are enough. For that purpose, the Pay Commission was appointed and after the appointment of the Pay Commission, they were also requested to furnish us their recommendation regarding the interim relief that might be given; because hon. Members know that the deliberations of the Pay Commission are long-drawn. They have to go through a plethora of memoranda, representations and statistics before they can provide the basis on which the pay-structure of Central Government employees can be determined. Therefore, they gave us the interim recommendation about the interim relief and that has been accepted in toto by the Central Government. I do not think that there is any case for increasing this interim relief that has been already granted. The Pay Commission is still working on it and is going to suggest the basis of the pay structure of Central Government employees. As soon as their recommendations come before us, we shall take some decision on that question. Therefore, the interim relief that has been given, I think, should be welcomed as something within our resources and within the general economic picture of the country and nobody should complain against the decision of the Government in accepting the Pay Commission's report on this question.

Many hon. members expressed doubt about Government's ability to control the price situation. Price situation, employment situation and development of economy are correlated. They cannot be separated from one another. Some hon. members said, we should not waste money on public sector industries but give the chance to such people who can increase production. Their main argument is, unless there is quick growth of production in the country, whether in public or in private sector, there cannot be any good control over economy or the price situation; nor can we provide additional employment to the educated unemployed who are growing in numbers year

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

after year. Now, this is a basic economic question whether we want this country to be run by the monopolists or by the elected representatives of the people. We know and the Monopolies Commission report also clearly indicates what kind of stranglehold the monopoly houses have had on our economy. Now for the first time after independence that stranglehold has been released to some extent. The process is going on. In this process, we will have to make some sacrifices. It is not that these monopoly houses cannot increase production. I am quite sure that with the infra-structure, the managerial organisation etc. they have, if they are given an opportunity, they might probably multiply five, ten or twenty times, resulting in some additional production and some additional employment. But would that be ultimately good for the country? Will that benefit the country in the long run? Will it really mean economic independence to our toiling masses? This is the main question to be answered. If we want to get rid of these monopolistic tendencies and the capitalistic economy which has been continuing in our country for such a long time, we will have to undergo some suffering, some sacrifice, some period of economic distress and then the real growth in our economy in a proper and healthy direction will be visible. For the first time we have started this process and the House should be a little patient with what we are doing. It is our confirmed policy that we shall not let monopoly business houses to grow. It does not mean their normal business activities will be stifled or their normal production will be stopped. But we do not want them to grow so big that they not only control the economy but also the government of the country. This is what happens in most of the capitalistic States of the world where these houses grow to such a size that they control everything in the country. Even in a country like USA, anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws had to be made because the people and the government there started feeling that the growth of monopolies beyond a certain point was dangerous not only for the growth of economy but also for the healthy running of the country. In our country the conditions are much worse, much more desperate. Even the slight control that we have exercised today is giving rise to the

some sections of the House and the public press that the Government is trying to stifle production and stop employment opportunities on dogmatic and ideological grounds. This is not a question of dogma or ideology. This is a question of how the economy of this country is going to go, how the economy of this country is going to proceed. As far as this government is concerned, this question has been settled for us. We want the economy of this country to grow in the direction of socialism and it can grow by the growth of the public sector, by bursting the monopoly and by diversifying the base of our economy and by broadening it as far as possible. By nationalising the banks and by providing greater credit facilities to our self-employed engineers, or self-employed people in various professions, and giving opportunities to them by changing the criteria of credit-worthiness,—I think it will be discussed in this House in the next few days as to how the nationalised banks should work in this country—with this new concept of credit-worthiness, people who so far were not able to put in their best either in production activity or in professional activity will, for the first time, be able to do something in that direction. At least paucity of funds or resources will not stand in their way. This is our approach. We think that by diversifying and employing more and more people and giving them economic opportunities and financial help, we will be able to strengthen our economy in a much greater manner than by depending upon certain monopoly houses, giving them help and trying to see that because of their activities, because of their production which might create some employment we shall get over our difficulties in a temporary manner. As a matter of fact, it is this very attitude which has created difficulties for us and if this attitude continues our difficulties will never come to an end. These are the difficulties that are created by those who are opposed to the progressive policies that this government is at present pursuing. Therefore, the determination of the government is clear. Even though there might be economic difficulties for some period, temporarily, we will continue this direction and I am sure we will have the general support of the House in this matter.

Shri Banerjee raised the question about defence production. I find from the figures

supplied to me that the number of idle employees has gone down from 2,835 to 385 from January to October 1970. This shows that the ordnance factories have really made good effort to utilize their employees; rather than laying them off, they have diversified their production and so they have been able to utilize the workers that were employed by them. I am told that efforts are continuing and they will ultimately be able to employ all these people gainfully.

I would also like to inform Shri Banerjee that it is not the intention of the government to allow the private sector to produce anything which the ordnance factories can produce. That is not the intention of the government. Whatever can be produced in the defence ordnance factories will be produced there. There might be certain products for the production of which the ordnance factories might not be equipped and we have to take them from the private sector for the time being. But ultimately our policy is to see that we get all our defence requirements from our ordnance factories and we do not have to depend on private sector for any substantial help.

Shri Chandrika Prasad and some other hon. Members mentioned about the backwardness of certain eastern UP districts. Certain hon. Members from Bihar also mentioned about the backwardness of northern Bihar. This is a general question of economic disparities between various regions of this country. This economic disparity between various regions of the country is as disquieting or unhealthy as the economic disparities between various sections of the society.

There are certain States which are developed and there are others which are underdeveloped. Even in the underdeveloped States, there are certain pockets which are developed and certain pockets which are underdeveloped. Also, even in developed States, like Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, there are places which are very, very underdeveloped. This is a situation which is really creating a great deal of unrest in the minds of the people.

The general policy of the Government is to remove these imbalances in regional development. Towards this direction certain steps have been taken. The Planning Commission and the various economic ministries of the Government of India have made it their policy to see that when the new enterprises come up and when industrial development takes place, this disparity in economic development is kept in mind.

But, as hon. Members know, it is not only on the basis of industries that certain areas have become prosperous and certain other areas are very backward. If you take the example of Bihar, it will be apparent that in South Bihar, which is full of industries—all kinds of public sector industries have started there—economic distress has not gone. If you go to the Adivasi belt of South Bihar, you can see a tremendous amount of poverty and exploitation of the poor by certain rich people there. The mere fact that certain public sector industries have been opened there and the investment in the public sector in South Bihar is a staggering figure, has not helped South Bihar very much.

If you see Haryana, where there is hardly a public sector concern and there are not many industries—there are only a few industries around Delhi in the Haryana area—because of certain policies that have been followed and the village development programme taken up by Government, there has been a tremendous development in the economic activities of the rural population and their economic growth has been greatly encouraged.

We also know that, in spite of the policies we have followed, there have been certain difficulties. I do not want to take the time of the House in enumerating all the difficulties but the main difficulty that we have is paucity of resources. How can resources be generated? After nationalising insurance and banks and after taking over the levers of control in the economy, the paucity of resources to a certain extent has been eased but still until we are able to produce more and mostly in the public sector, our difficulties are not going to come to an end.

I am glad to say that for the first time now

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

we are in a position to hope that the public sector will be able to turn the corner and make an overall profit. I want to tell hon. Members that of the 86 or 87 public sector enterprises functioning in the country, a majority of them are functioning efficiently and are making profits, but there are a few public sector industries, particularly Hindustan Steel, which are making huge losses because of various reasons into which I am not going to go in this debate. Because of these losses, the overall position is that the public sector shows in the red; that is to say, the overall picture is that the public sector is not contributing any substantial amount to the economy of the country. Now we are making special efforts to see that the losing public sector concerns do not lose money but come around and make a profit so that they can contribute to the economy of the country.

Already they are contributing in a very substantial way. Even though Hindustan Steel is undergoing losses because of various reasons, still if you see its export performance, it has exported about Rs. 40 crores worth of steel goods. The steel production in the country has strengthened our economic base. This is a very great achievement.

Then, some hon. Members mentioned about the Bokaro Steel Plant. Here also, we know the difficulties. When you do something new, in any country, you have to undergo certain difficulties. We decided that the Bokaro Steel Plant would be made mostly by machines fabricated in India. The machines have to be fabricated in the heavy engineering plants at Ranchi. There were certain difficulties and accidents, like fire and many other teething troubles in the heavy engineering complex because of which deliveries could not be according to schedule. Because of these delayed deliveries, the Bokaro construction schedule was disturbed.

This really means the country is up to something, that it is doing something and is trying to stand on its own feet. There would be people and there would be parties who would say, "Why should you undertake all this trouble? Why not import everything? There are consortiums who will give you loan

at 11 per cent and set up 10 steel plants. There are concerns who will meet all your requirements." I know they will say, "Let us bring our plants, let us bring our capital and we will meet all your requirements." They will do it. But they will do it with the intention of running our country. They are not going to benefit our economy. They are not going to see that our country's economy prospers and that it becomes a developed economy or an economy which will ultimately make India strong.

There are people who plead for such things. I am surprised that even in this hon. House, there are Members who plead for foreign help in such things rather than lauding and praising the efforts that are being made for self-improvement for strengthening our economy.

I concede there are difficulties, there are mistakes that have been made, there are weaknesses in our structure and there are difficulties and weaknesses in our efforts. But they will have to be improved. We are determined to improve them. Therefore, I am unable to concede to the argument that some hon. Members have made that we should not invest in public sector and that we should only go in for quick production even though it might mean growth of monopoly sector. This is not the policy of the Government. We want to stick to the policy that we are following at present.

Many hon. Members mentioned about the refugees from East Pakistan. This is a very serious matter which is causing a great strain not only in our economy but also causing a great strain between the two countries, Pakistan and India. This is a matter which has been impossible for the Government to solve. So far, we have taken up this matter several times with Pakistan. Even recently this matter was taken up with Pakistan through our regular diplomatic channels. We will do our best according to the standard of international practices to see that this kind of exodus stops. How else can we do it? Some hon. Members suggested that we should take up the matter to the Security Council or the United Nations. We have had the experience of Kashmir. We have seen what happens when we internationalise such disputes. Our

experience shows that the best way to deal with these matters is to do it in a bilateral fashion. That is what we are trying to do.

There are signs that our efforts might ultimately succeed. But I cannot hold out any hope before the hon. Members that this problem is going to be solved within any foreseeable future. This is a problem with which we have to live. We have to see that the refugees who come from various parts, whether they come from East Pakistan or they come from Ceylon or they come from other parts, as my hon. friend, Shri Chitti Babu said, are provided for, as far as possible, within our resources and that they are properly re-settled in our country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to put two questions. One : whether these refugees have been actually paid 86 paise for their meal and (2) whether certain young children died in Deoli camp in Rajasthan. Is there any truth in it ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I will look into it. I do not have the information with me now about this. We will surely look into this.

As I said in the beginning, there may be certain points which I cannot answer here now but we shall certainly look into those points which the hon. Members have made.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I want to ask a clarification.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. I want to finish this by 5.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The last point that I want to make is about Delhi teachers. I want to mention a word about the question that has been raised regarding the future of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I do not know why people are making a political issue of this matter. As a matter of fact, the local Jana Sangh administration has been crying hoarse for reducing the multiplicity of the authorities here in Delhi. The Government will not take any action in this matter unless there has been a due process of consultation with the repre-

sentatives of the Delhi Administration and unless this matter has been brought before this House. Actually, the Delhi Administration Act has to be amended if anything like that has to be done and that has to be done with the consent of this House. So, no unilateral or arbitrary decision in this matter can be taken and I can assure the hon. House that whatever decision will be taken, will be taken on the merits of the matter and not on any political consideration. There may be one political Party running the Delhi Municipal Corporation to-day and there may be another Party which may run the Corporation tomorrow. That is not going to really alter the merits or demerits of the decision.

About Delhi teachers.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
प्वार्ट आफ आर्डर। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कंसल्टेशन के बाद सरकार कोई फैसला करेगी। यह सही बात है। लेकिन जो मांग है जिसमें दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने भी, कारपोरेशन ने भी और सब लोगों ने यह कहा है कि आप चुनाव कराते जा रहे हैं, मगर उस के पहले इस बात का फैसला होना चाहिए कि दिल्ली का सेट अप क्या होगा, नहीं तो चुनाव हो गया और लाखों करोड़ों रुपये बरबाद हो गए चुनाव में तो उस से क्या फायदा होगा ? बाद में जनसंघ आया तो आप कह देंगे कि तोड़ो और नहीं आया, आप आ गए तो कहेंगे कि रहने दो।

सभापति महोदय : गुप्ता जी, यह बात कई बार कही गई है, इस में कोई प्वार्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह लाखों रुपया खराब करने से फायदा क्या है ? आप क्यों नहीं फैसला करते ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
Points of order have to be replied to by the Chair. I am not going to reply to any point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. देखिए गुप्ता जी, यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि आप ने सवाल पूछा और सवाल पूछने के बाद उत्तर सुनने के लिए आप सदन में रुकें न और चले जायें ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मैं आप की आज्ञा से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पाँच बजे मेरी मीटिंग है, अगर आप की आज्ञा हो तो मैं जाऊँ ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am sorry that certain hon. Members are trying to politicalise this issue. I have already said that no political consideration will be allowed to come in.

The last point that I wanted to make is regarding Delhi teachers. Now there is a further demand for raising their wage level. This is an additional demand. They wanted that their minimum salary should be raised. But those people who are pleading that the minimum of the Delhi scale be raised, probably are not aware that the interim relief is also applicable to the Delhi teachers. They have already got Rs. 25 extra per month out of the interim relief that was announced for the Central Government employees. Therefore, the demand they have been making has already been given. As far as the financial angle of this is concerned, I have already clarified that the Delhi teachers have already got more than what they really asked for.

17 hrs.

About promotions also, the matter has been clarified by the Home Ministry. In respect of promotion prospects of the primary teachers to the middle-schools and high schools there were certain quotas there but now the middle-schools and the high-schools have been probably taken over by the Delhi Administration, and the primary schools remain with the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I am told, the Home Ministry has recently issued a circular to the Delhi Administration saying that the quota that was kept for the primary teachers for promotion to the middle-school and high-school cadres will be

kept notwithstanding the fact that different authorities were controlling the primary school and high school. So, this also has been done. So, I think, substantially, this demand also of the Delhi teachers has also been met.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : The teachers got the enhanced pay. But, the Librarians of the Delhi Schools have not got this enhanced pay. According to the recommendation in this regard, they were also entitled to the same scale of pay. But, I have information that the Librarians of Delhi Schools have not got this enhanced pay. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the position ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We will look into this matter. I do not have the information at present about this.

I have almost completely covered the main points that hon. Members have raised. I request the hon. House to vote the Demands that have been presented before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Please put my Cut Motion No. 8 (Excess Grants) and No. 30 (Supplementary Demands) separately to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

The question is :

"That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,32,121 in respect of Industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to solve the crisis that the Khadi industry is facing at present (8)]

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 16]

[17.07 hrs.

AYES

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Karni Singh, Dr.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kundu, Shri S.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri

Sreedharan, Shri A.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Ankineedu, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Govind Das, Dr.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jaggaiiah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kavade, Shri B. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadiolkar, Shri R. K.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Marandi, Shri
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrima
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Muhammad Sheriff, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil Shri S. D.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Chowdhary
Ram Swarup, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri Dwaiipayan
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Sursingh, Shri
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes : 9

Noes : 119.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put cut motions Nos. 1 to 7 to the Demands for Excess Grants (General) to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 7 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 18, 24, 28, 39, 48,
49, 53, 54, 57, 64, 69, 72, 79, 80,
82, 85, 88, 93, 121 and 129."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put the

cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) to vote.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कट-मोशन 80 को अलग से रखिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop deficit financing (80)]

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं इस पर डिबीजन चाहता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not going to waste the time of the House. Those in favour may kindly stand in their seats. I am not going to order a division now. It is simply wasting the time of the House. If he is in favour, he may stand. Otherwise, he may please sit down. I am not going to allow a division now.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, डिबीजन मांगा जाता है, तो आप को देना होगा, आप नियमों को देखिये, चाहे एक वोट भी आये, लेकिन डिबीजन देना होगा। आप खुद नियम को तोड़ रहे हैं ।

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha then left the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put cut-motion No. 80 to vote.

Cut motion No. 80 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the other Cut motions to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20 to 28, 33 to 64, 67 and 80 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

*Shri M. Kamalanathan also recorded his vote for NOES.

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1971, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof : Demands Nos. 25, 50, 60, 70, 71, 82, 95, 105, 114, 127 and 132."

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL*, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1969, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1969, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce† the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move†.

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of moneys appropriation of moneys out

of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1969, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1969, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (No. 5.) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary part II, section 2 dated 8-12-70.

† Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce* the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1970-71, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed".

SHRI RANGA (Srikulam) : All these various motions have become a kind of ritual for us. It is quite possible that my observations may also come to be treated as such, but I would like to request the Minister and the Ministry of Finance not to be so light-hearted but to be serious in regard to the suggestion that has been made repeatedly in this House by so many of us from all parties in favour of economy. Successive Finance Ministers have been promising to effect economy, not retrenchment but economy, and repeatedly they have failed. Successive Finance Ministers have said that it would be and it should be possible to effect an economy of at least three per cent. Some of us have said that an economy of at least five per cent should be effected, but till now nothing has been done. It is my duty to protest against this failure of the Government.

If only they were to achieve an economy of five per cent, it would become possible for us to save quite a lot of money, so much more than what is being paid out to various pensioners and other people, as this Government spends Rs. 4,000 crores every year. The money thus saved can be utilised for various developmental purposes.

From every part of this House and the country there is a cry that the Government should effectively face the challenge posed by unemployment and under-employment. The only difficulty that the Government can raise is that they do not have sufficient funds. Here is an opportunity for them, if only they are determined to effect economy. Therefore, I raise my voice once again in favour of economy and I hope that my hon. friend will derive sufficient strength from our sentiments in favour of economy in his efforts to persuade the various spending Ministries to achieve economy.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : The point just mentioned about economy, I think, is very important. Our rate of growth is not what we desire and our production on every front is slowing down. Our exports have fallen and it is a foregone conclusion that we are not going to achieve a rate of growth of seven

* Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

per cent. It is strange to find that a country like Japan is having a fantastic rate of growth of 14 per cent.

Merely speaking of socialism will not usher in any new or better result for our country. Something positive has to be done and for that, determined steps have to be taken. Before such determined steps are taken, at least there should be a change in attitude towards that direction. Therefore, as Prof. Ranga pointed out, there should be an economy of at least five per cent.

I consider that we are waging a war against poverty, against squalor and against disease, but the Government has not built up its machinery to fight this war. I would like Shri Shukla to make at least one or two announcements in this House. I am really sick to find that when thousands of people do not have houses or anything to eat, Delhi has become a paradise in the midst of a desert. As compared to five lakhs of villages which are still struggling to get a little bit of fresh drinking water, you find that water is being wasted like anything in Delhi. Would the hon. Minister announce a ten per cent cut on all extravagant expenditure? I see the feasting that goes on in dinner tables and I am really surprised at that. When I go to meet officers, I find costly, lovely carpets; we also see the air-conditioning units that bulge out from the Minister's bungalows. Things are changing along with the collar pattern. Are the Ministers and the Government really concerned with the problem of the people? This is not the good way. If the Minister could announce some cuts in all sorts of luxurious and extravagant expenditure, much could be done. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister here and now to stop all extravagant expenditure. Ministers should have smaller rooms and smaller flats. He should bring a Bill putting a ceiling on our income. Nobody should get more than Rs 2,000. Some company directors get Rs. 3 or 4 lakhs, if you include the perquisites. Something should be done; we should take steps to meet these things as a war measure. If you take these measures at least we can meet the aggression of China or Pakistan. Unless we take these measures and build the economic strength of our country it will be difficult. We must be pre-

pared for whatever sacrifices are needed to build up the strength of our country.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Prof. Ranga made an important point about cutting down civil expenditure, non-developmental expenditure. I should say on this point that we have been able to contain the growth of this expenditure although we have not been able to stop the growth of infructuous civil expenditure. To some extent this is the order of the day and the order of the economic pattern that we are evolving that there would be some growth of non-developmental expenditure. Tremendous efforts have been made. I cannot claim great success for these efforts made to cut down unproductive civil expenditure. I concede the point of Prof. Ranga that there is need for cutting down civil expenditure and we need to further tighten our belts. If we cannot reduce it by any percentage, at least we should reduce its growth. We have been able to reduce the growth of civil expenditure in the past few years but I should immediately concede that there is need for further efforts. I can assure the hon. Member that it is engaging our attention and we shall try to do whatever is possible.

Mr. Kundu started on a very good point but degenerated into carpets and air-conditioners and things like that. we are not debating here now who is living in what manner.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is thinking like a modern socialist. If you are short of words, we can supply you but do not bring in the word 'degeneration'.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have used the word deliberately in this context. He made a good point; to begin with and said that we should have growth in our economy; it should be at a fast rate and so on and he gave the example of Japan. We should try to do our best. Then he started saying people are living like this; and officers bungalows are like this.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You must save this money and invest in productive enterprises. If you cannot follow the idea, what can I do? For years we have broken our heads on the

[Shri S. Kundu]

stone walls. This time too, should it be a stone wall ?.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I only say that if he had stayed on the point on which he started it would have been good. Unfortunately he was not here when I was replying to the main debate. I had explained what we are doing and in what manner we propose to do this. I said that there is need for growth in our economic activities and we are trying to do it in a certain way. Some Members might agree with the methods that we are trying and certain others, may not agree with them, but we do agree and we all agree, on this point that the rate of economic growth must become faster for which we would like to have the co-operation and constant advice of Members like Mr. Kundu.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

— — —

17.26 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1968—69

AND

DEMANDS * FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1970—71

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up items 16 and 17, namely, discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1968—69 and discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1970—71.

Three hours have been allotted for the combined discussion on these items.

DEMAND No. 16, PENSIONARY CHARGES— PENSION FUND

Motion Moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,87,651 be gran-

ted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969".

DEMAND No. 1, RAILWAY BOARD

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Railway Board.

DEMAND No. 2, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure."

DEMAND No. 4, WORKING EXPENSES— ADMINISTRATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,87,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Working Expenses—Administration."

DEMAND No. 5, WORKING EXPENSES— REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,76,89,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance.”

**DEMAND NO. 6. WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATING STAFF**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,10,17,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Working Expenses—Operating Staff,”

**DEMAND NO. 7. WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION (FUEL)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,26,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel).”

**DEMAND NO. 8. WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF
AND FUEL**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,48,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel.

**DEMAND NO. 10. WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Working Expenses—Staff Welfare.”

**DEMAND NO. 15. OPEN LINE WORKS—
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE
FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Demands for Excess Grants and the Supplementary Demands for Grants are now before the House,

Hon. Members present is the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may please move them.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : I beg to move :

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,08,000 in respect of ‘Railway Board’ be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to effect economy in Railway Administration. (13)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,18,000 in respect of ‘Miscellaneous expenditure’ be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to extend Hospet Yeswanth Nagar Railway in Southern Railway to connect Chitradurga Chick, Jaipur Railway line. (14)]

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I beg to move :

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,18,000 in respect of ‘Miscellaneous expenditure’ be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to introduce electric traction in Calicut-Mangalore line. (15)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3000 in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve fund and Development fund' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reconstruct the Quilandi Railway Station on the Southern Railway. (16)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct Tellicherry-Mysore line without any further delay. (17)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Chirode between Badagara and Nadapuram railway station. (18)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct a platform roof at Chemancheri railway station in Southern Railway. (19)]

That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to reconstruct the Goods Shed at Badagara Railway Station. (20)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motion are also before the House.

Yes, Mr. Himatsingka.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I think the Minister will speak first. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Sir, this is a simple thing. Since I am called upon to say something, I shall do so. It is a question of excess demands for grants. It is a small amount, and this matter has already been considered by the Public Accounts Committee, and they have recommended this regularisation. The money that is required for this purpose arises out of the fact that the number of those employees who have opted for pension has increased, and therefore some adjustment has to be made. There are one or two court cases. That is all. There is nothing else.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the supplementary demands for 1970-71 ?

SHRI NANDA : If it is desired that I should say something about the other things, I am prepared to do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI NANDA : Here, there is one outstanding fact which is responsible for bringing up the proposals for supplementary demands. It is the grant of interim relief for the employees, causing an addition to the pay bill to the extent of about Rs. 41 crores, but we have asked for less this year, Rs. 36 crores, and a little more, because we hope that the balance will be absorbed in the grants that have already been made under various demands. That is the main thing which is before the House.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to your notice the hopeless state of affairs in the matter of the supply of wagons. You know that there has been a great shortage of wagons. So far as coal is concerned, I understand that not lakhs but about a billion tonnes of coal are lying at the pitheads, and there has been a miserable failure in this matter of supplies of wagons for coal. Coal is mounting up, but wagons are not available. As a result, collieries have to cut down production of coal whereas the industries are suffering for want of wagons for moving the coal. The same sad story I have heard about

supply of wagons for movement of jute from the districts. As a result, prices have fallen in the districts by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, but it has gone up in Calcutta because it has not been possible for jute to be moved from the production centres to consuming centres. The Railways thought they had sufficient supply of wagons and they deliberately cut the increase in the number of wagons. So, I cannot understand why there should be this miserable failure in the supply of wagons to industries that need them. At the same time, the minister says, there is loss. Surely if you cannot supply wagons or coaches when they are needed, income will go down.

On the Eastern Railway, from Mughalsarai to Howrah, trains were generally running on time all these years,¹ but for some time past, almost every train goes very late not by minutes but by hours. There is not a day on which even slow-moving trains like the Mughalsarai passenger run on time. On 28th November, the train came to the platform of Howrah for departure 20 minutes after the scheduled time. Instead of 10:30, it came to the platform at 10:50 in the night. While covering 150 miles, it ran 7 hours late. It reached Chittaranjan after 12 o'clock the next day instead of 5:30 or 6 in the morning. That is happening every day in this section.

Another funny phenomenon I noticed on the Eastern Railway, which was not there before, is this. On the N. E. Railway (which used to be known as the O. T. Railway) it is a daily affair for passengers to travel on the roof of the coaches. But this has started on the Eastern Railway also now. On that train which I mentioned, when it was very cold and heavy wind was blowing, about 300 persons with tickets were travelling almost on the top of every coach. I made enquiries from one ticket inspector and he said, this is a daily affair for the last two or three years. Why cannot the Railway Board add there or four more coaches to the train? After all, the engine is powerful enough. We have heard complaints that the railways are losing because people travel without tickets. I also read the minister's statement in the papers that railways would be losing about Rs. 70 crores this year. When passengers with tickets

are travelling on the roof, that should be extra income to the railways without additional expenditure. Therefore, I feel that something should be done to see that the passengers who have purchased tickets, paid for their tickets, should get at least sitting accommodation in the coaches and, therefore, the number of coaches in these trains should be increased and provision should be made for increased capacity.

I was glad to notice that recently there has been a fall in ticketless travel because there had been very regular checking of passengers almost at every important station. Now that the checking has gone down, gradually ticketless travel will increase. Regular checking creates a certain amount of fear in the minds of the ticketless travellers and they would not like to do that if they feel that they are likely to be detected. So, checking should be increased.

Then, immediate steps should be taken to relieve difficulties of the colliery owners by supplying additional number of wagons. The same thing should be arranged for the movement of jute because both commodities are very important and they affect a large number of industries and affect the producers of jute because the price in the production centres goes down and goes up in the consuming centres. All parties are thus affected simply because the wagons are not supplied in time.

I hope the hon. Minister will consider these problems and take necessary steps.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री. (बागपत) : जब कभी रेलवे बजट पर चर्चा होती रही है मैं अपने इलाके में चलने वाली रेल की दुर्दशा का वर्णन करता रहा हूँ और यह माँग करता रहा हूँ कि स्थिति में सुधार होना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे इलाके के साथ ऐसी बात हुई है जैसे एक कहावत है—चौबे जी छब्बे जी होने गए थे और दुबे जी होकर आ गए हैं। मेरी मुसोबत यह है कि चौबे जी को दुबे जी करने में चौबे जी का भी हाथ है, हमारे मंत्री जी का भी हाथ है। कहाँ तो हम यह आशा रखते थे और कहाँ हमारा यह मनोरथ था कि हमारे यहाँ की गाड़ी की जो दोन और

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

बुरी दशा है, यह ठीक होकर जैसे भारत में और रेलें चलती हैं, वैसे चले—

श्री नन्दा : कौन सी रेलवे ?

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे ।

उसी तरह से दनदनाती हुई चले जैसे और गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, इसके डिब्बे अच्छे हों, इसके इंजन अच्छे हों, इसके कर्मचारियों का मुसाफिरों के प्रति ठीक बरताव हो और कहाँ इसको बन्द कर दिया गया है । चौधरी रणधीर सिंह कई बार मिसाल दिया करते हैं जो मुझे याद आती है । एक चौधरायन ने चौधरी से कहा कि मेरी नय घड़वा दो । चौधरी ने जवाब दिया तुम तो नय घड़वाने की बात कहती हो, मैं तो तेरी नाक भी काटने की बात सोच रहा हूँ ताकि तेरी नाक ही न रहे । आज ऐसी ही अवस्था हमारी हुई है । जो टूटी-फूटी रेलवे थी जो किसी न किसी तरह से हम लोगों को ले जाती थी, माल को ले जाती थी, पहली अगस्त से उसको भी बन्द कर दिया गया है और आज उसको बन्द हुए चार महीने हो गये हैं । नई और बड़ी रेलवे लाइन की बात तो दूर रही जैसी रेलवे थी, वह भी खत्म हो चुकी है । हम भारत सरकार के द्वार पर जाते हैं और अपील करते हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है । यह ठीक है कि नन्दा जी का बरताव आरम्भ से ही हमारे प्रति सहानुभूति पूर्ण रहा है और इसके लिए मैं उनके प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट किये बिना नहीं रह सकता हूँ । परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ जैसे भारत सरकार का ढाँचा है और जिस तरह से दफतरों में कागजी काम होता है, कागजी हुकूमत चलती है, नन्दा जी भी उससे पार नहीं पा सकेंगे । हमने माँग की थी कि कम्पनी पर दबाव डाला जाए कि इस रेलवे को वह पुनः जल्दी चलाए या सरकार इस रेलवे को अपने हाथ में ले ले । लेकिन इन दोनों बातों में से कोई नहीं हो पाई

है । चार महीने से अधिक हो गए हैं सारे कर्मचारी बेचारे जोकि पंद्रह सौ के करीब हैं, बेकार बैठे हैं, उनको तनख्वाह नहीं मिल रही है, उनको एलाउंस नहीं मिल रहा है । वे बेचारे कहाँ से खायें, पियें ? जनता का भी बुरा हाल है । मेरे इलाके में आबादी का बहुत ज्यादा घनत्व है । अब इस तरह के इलाके से रेलवे छिन जाए तो उस इलाके की क्या हालत होगी, मंडियों की क्या हालत होगी, संस्थाओं की क्या हालत होगी, इसका अनुमान आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है ।

जब-जब भी हम लोगों ने नन्दा जी से बात की, नन्दा जी ने आश्वासन दिया कि यह हो जाएगा, वह हो जाएगा और कई तरह के सुझाव उन्होंने दिये । एक सुझाव यह था कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार यह आश्वासन दे दे कि रेल-रोड का आपस में कम्पीटीशन नहीं रहेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार यह आश्वासन दे दे कि इस सड़क पर अब ज्यादा बसों और ट्रकों के परमिट नहीं दिये जायेंगे तो मैं इसका अध्ययन करूँगा कि इस रेलवे को पुनः चालू किया जाए । शायद एक दूसरा सुझाव उन्होंने यह भी दिया कि चूँकि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं उस रेलवे को नहीं चलाना चाहती है, इसके लिए वह कम्पनी को मजबूर नहीं कर सकती है, इसलिए यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट इसको चलाए । यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट द्वारा रेलवे को चलाने की बात युक्तिसंगत नहीं है ।

जिस गवर्नमेंट को रेलवे के प्रबन्ध और संचालन का अनुभव नहीं है, जिसके पास कोई टेक्नीकल आदमी या मशीनरी नहीं है, उससे यह आशा करना उचित नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय स्वयं तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये का कनसर्न लिए बैठे हैं, लेकिन उनको यह सौ मील की छोटी सी रेलवे लाइन चलाना मुश्किल हो रहा है ! मैं श्री नन्दा से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उनका यह सुझाव है, तो वह उस पर दोबारा

विचार करें, क्योंकि वह कभी कार्यान्वित होने वाला नहीं है। हाँ, यह दूसरी बात है कि यह सुझाव देकर वह लोगों को कहें कि हम तुम्हारे लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं।

मंत्री महोदय का यह सुझाव उचित है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट यह आश्वासन दे कि इस रोड पर और बसों और ट्रकों को परमिट नहीं दिए जायेंगे, और यदि दिये जायेंगे तो रेलवे के परामर्श से दिये जायेंगे। हम भी यह यत्न कर रहे हैं कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट इस सुझाव को मान ले। श्री नन्दा का पत्र वहाँ गया हुआ है और मुख्य मंत्री इस सुझाव से सहमत हैं। मैंने 12 नवम्बर को उनसे बात की थी। उन्होंने मौखिक रूप से अपनी सहमति प्रकट कर दी थी और कहा था कि वह रेलवे मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में लिख देंगे। मैं नहीं जानता कि अभी उन्होंने लिखा है या नहीं।

श्री नन्दा : नहीं।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं यत्न कर रहा हूँ कि जल्दी ही रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की लिखित स्वीकृति मिल जाए। लेकिन जिस मन्द गति से यह काम हो रहा है, उससे हमारे इलाके के लोगों में बड़ी निराशा है। वे कई बार सैकड़ों की संख्या में रेलवे मिनिस्टर के पास भी आ चुके हैं।

उस रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की भी बुरी दशा है। उनको यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि जब तक वह रेलवे उनको पूरे ड्यूज नहीं देगी, उनको पूरा भुगतान नहीं कर देगी, तब तक उनको उनके क्वार्टरों से नहीं निकाला जाएगा। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि उन क्वार्टरों का पानी काटा जा चुका है और बिजली के कनेक्शन काटे जा रहे हैं। उन कर्मचारियों को अपने क्वार्टर खाली करने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री नन्दा और भारत सरकार के लेबर मिनिस्टर उन

कर्मचारियों के साथ कम से कम यह अन्याय और अत्याचार न होने दें। जब तक डम मामले का पूरा और अन्तिम फैसला नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक उन कर्मचारियों को उन मकानों में ही रहने दिया जाए और उनको उनके ड्यूज, पेन्शन, ग्रेच्युटी और प्राविडेंट फंड आदि, जल्दी से जल्दी दिलाने की कोशिश की जाए। जब तक उनको उनके ये ड्यूज न दिलाए जायें, या उस रेलवे के बारे में कोई अन्तिम फैसला न हो जाए, तब तक उनको कोई असुविधा या कष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। स्वयं रेलवे मिनिस्टर 22 जुलाई को शाहदरा में सब कर्मचारियों को आश्वासन दे आए हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनको उस आश्वासन का ध्यान होगा और वह उस आश्वासन का पालन करवायेंगे और कर्मचारियों को यह विश्वास रहेगा कि जब तक नन्दा जी और उनका आश्वासन है, तब तक उनको परेशानी नहीं होगी। वह एक बहुत समृद्ध इलाका है। उसकी स्थिति को देखते हुए, और वहाँ के लोगों की असुविधा और कष्टों को देखते हुए, मंत्री महोदय ऐसा उपाय करें कि वह रेलवे जल्दी से जल्दी चालू हो जाए और कर्मचारियों को दोबारा काम पर आने का मौका मिले।

जहाँ तक इन अनपूरक माँगों का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय ने 36,15,40,000 रुपये तो कर्मचारियों के लिए माँगा है और केवल 8,000 रुपये रेलवेज के लिए माँगा है। अगर कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्ते न बढ़ाए जाते, तो केवल 8,000 रुपये की रकम के लिए मंत्री महोदय को इस सदन में सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स रखने का कष्ट न करना पड़ता। यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट एक चेतावनी है। जैसा कि श्री रणवीर सिंह ने भी कहा है, भारत सरकार, रेलवे मंत्रालय और अन्य सरकारी विभागों को यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि अगर उनका खर्च इस गति से बढ़ता रहा, तो इस देश का क्या होगा। कर्मचारियों की वेतन-वृद्धि के कारण 37 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त व्यय-भार अकेले रेलवे

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

मंत्रालय पर पड़ गया है। मैं गवर्नेमेंट से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको इस बारे में एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी, चाहे वे किसी भी मंत्रालय के हों, संगठित हैं और सुशिक्षित हैं। वह एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास है। उनकी आवाज भी बहुत जल्दी इस हाउस में पहुँच जाती है। जब सरकारी कर्मचारी यह कहते हैं कि चूँकि महंगाई बढ़ गई है, इसलिए हमारी तनखाह बढ़ाई जाए, तो मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की नेशनल इनकम कितनी बढ़ी है, यहाँ की प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी बढ़ी है। जब सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों की तनखाह बढ़ाए, तो वह यह न देखे कि महंगाई बढ़ गई है, बल्कि यह देखे कि इस देश में 27 करोड़ लोग आठ आने रोज से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं और 47 करोड़ आदमी एक रुपया रोज से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस स्थिति में यह कहना उचित और न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि पाँच सौ रुपये या सात सौ रुपये प्रति मास पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों का गुजारा नहीं होता है। अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का गुजारा नहीं चलता है, तो इस देश के अन्य 53, 54 करोड़ लोगों का गुजारा भी नहीं चलता है। इस देश की सारी जनता के जीवन-स्तर को ऊँचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

महंगाई बढ़ने पर कर्मचारियों को सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनकी वेतन-वृद्धि को नेशनल इनकम और प्रति-व्यक्ति आय की वृद्धि के साथ जोड़ा जाए। सरकार को अपने सब कर्मचारियों को कह देना चाहिए कि भविष्य में जब देश की राष्ट्रीय आय और प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ेगी, उसी अनुपात से उनके वेतनों में वृद्धि की जाएगी, अन्यथा उनकी कोई वेतन-वृद्धि नहीं की जाएगी। इस देश में कुछ लाख लोगों को ही सारी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। उनके लीडरों की

ओर से बहुत जोरदार प्रचार किया जाता है, अखबारों में उनकी मांगों के बारे में शोर मचता है और वह शोर पार्लियामेंट में भी बहुत जल्दी पहुँच जाता है और हर छठे महीने उनकी तनखाह बढ़ा दी जाती है। अब यह प्रवृत्ति बन्द होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन तनखाहों को बढ़ाने से जो व्यय बढ़ा है, वह देश की गरीब जनता पर अनुचित भार है। अब तो सरकार का कमिटमेंट हो गया है। लेकिन अगर भविष्य में सरकार कभी तनखाहों को बढ़ाने की बात सोचे तो वह आगा-पीछा सोच ले। अब पार्लियामेंट में यह नहीं होगा कि सरकार कोई भी डिमांड लेकर यहाँ आए और वह मान ली जाए।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are really happy that the greater part of the excess grants that have been asked for, as the hon. Minister pointed out, is for the payment of interim relief to the staff according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and we will gladly sanction this amount.

While giving interim relief to various categories of employees, I would like him to remember that the junior supervisory staff are designated as *mistries* and because they are designated as *mistries*, they do not get any relief and the Pay Commission have overlooked them upto this day. I think, their demand is very justified. They are the people who bring to life various designs that are made by the Designing Section and yet they are designated as *mistries*. Will they ever remain in that designation and not be able to get any relief or a higher pay scale just because they are designated as *mistries* or because they are designated by a certain name? I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to look into it. They have made representations and I have taken them myself to the hon. Minister. I hope he will see that they are included and they get some relief. Since a large amount is going to be sanctioned and all people in the railways are going to benefit, why should this section be left without any benefit?

Secondly, I would like to point out that there have been surveys made of narrow-gauge lines. Even today, there was a question in the House, and the hon. Minister said that the surveys are completed. But in Nadia district, in regard to the survey on the narrow-gauge line from Krishnagar to Nabadwip Ghat which was supposed to be an infructuous line, and the survey of which was supposed to have been completed, I do not know what has been the outcome of it. If you are going to close that line, the people will be inconvenienced. I hope, you will convert it into a broad-gauge line because there is traffic. There is ticketless travel and that is why it has become infructuous. Once you make it a broad-gauge line, I think, it will not be an infructuous line.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the Martin-Burn railways. Unless these railways are nationalised, these 5000 to 6000 or more employees stand in fear of losing their jobs, if they are closed.

The hon. Minister will have to think of something because they have come all the way to Delhi. They have come to us. They do not know what tomorrow has got in store for them and whether they have to starve if the railways are not going to nationalise it and if they are not going to be nationalised, some kind of relief has to be given for the employees of the Light Railways run by Martin Burn. I think they number more than 6000, a greater number of whom comprise people living in West Bengal and in West Bengal the unemployment position is so acute that if more unemployment is created, West Bengal will explode and I think the hon. Minister must look into this aspect and not deprive people of their employment at this stage.

Lastly, I would like to make one particular request. In the name of the great leader of West Bengal and Nadia, Tarakdas Bandhopadhyaya there is a station in the Ranaghat Gede section called Taraknagar. That station is at present a halt station and the people of the area want that it be made a flag station. I would go a little further and say, 'Why a flag station or halt station in the

name of a person who served Bengal and India all his life and everybody knows him. He sacrificed his life for India and for the Independence movement. Why should not this station be made a regular station because it serves 8 to 10 big villages and a large number of people?' So, I hope this particular request will be considered and at least that station will be made a flag station and after that, into a regular station. If these points are taken into consideration, I fully support the demands for grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha. Are you speaking or not ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : हमारी तरफ से श्री मोलह प्रसाद बोलेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, यह नहीं हो सकता, मेरे पास आपका नाम आया है। आप बोलना चाहें तो बोलें नहीं मैं दूसरे मेम्बर को बुलाता हूँ। (व्यवधान)...

MR. J. M. Biswas.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Mr. Jha should be black listed, Sir. It is a contempt of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : As other members are quarrelling, I may be permitted to speak.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : 'I may be given time tomorrow and you also agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You told me that you were going, but you are sitting here.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : No, Sir. I am just going.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called you. You may speak.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You are calling people who are not willing to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No question of willingness.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Mr. Chairman, I heard the speeches made by the various speakers. Firstly, one of the members has pointed out that the loss sustained by the railways is due to grant of interim relief to the railways staff. I also pointed out at that time and I would like again to point out that when the Members of Parliament increased their daily allowance from Rs. 31 to Rs. 51, no such comment was made by any member and nobody, I believe, thought about the condition of an ordinary man of our country.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is always exploiting the House, Sir.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Sir, I don't want to be interrupted.

My point is regarding interim relief. Very recently the steel workers under an agreement have been paid Rs. 245 as the minimum wage and Government are also owning some steel plants and in the banks the minimum wage has been raised to Rs. 240 whereas in the railways before the grant of interim relief of Rs. 15-20-25, the minimum wage was Rs. 141. After the introduction of Rs. 15 as minimum interim relief, this amount has gone to Rs. 156.

Therefore, I once again appeal to the Railway Minister as well as to the Government that Railwaymen who belong to a Government sector should not be deprived of the need based minimum wage which is given to the staff of the steel plants and the banks.

I can cite lot of instances like the case of the engineering industries where need-based minimum wage is given and the worker gets Rs. 210 to Rs. 220 as minimum wage whereas in the Railways, what the worker gets is only Rs. 156 and that too, after the introduction of this interim relief. The railway workers have been deprived of their legitimate interim relief. They should have been given a minimum of Rs. 70 as the interim relief, instead of only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 which they have been given. Since the pay Commission is going into this matter, I hope they will correctly view this thing and come to a decision.

I have received some information from Katihar station. There, the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been awarded the Railway contract. They get the contract in their name. But, they are sub-letting the contract work to some other private contractors and by that they are earning a fat amount. They are acting as middlemen, earning much money. Mr. Nanda had been there in the Katihar station and the Railwaymen and the people there have represented to him about it. Under the name for awarding contract to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Railway Ministry and the Railway Administration are indulging in corrupt practices. The Bharat Sevak Samaj at Katihar is run by a leader who is most corrupt man and he is in the good books of the Railway Minister. He is creating all this nuisance.

SHRI NANDA : Nobody ever told me any such thing.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : My hon. friend Shri Himatsingka said about the late running of trains. I support him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They cannot be described as corrupt people. There are some very good people there also.

SOME HON MEMBERS rose—
(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Nobody is allowed to interrupt him. यह सब कुछ रिकर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : If Mr. Nanda is interested in seeing this, I can show some documentary evidence that I have got in support of my allegation.

I support my hon. friend Shri Himatsingka when he said that trains are always running late.

Sir, yesterday I was travelling by 1 Up Kalka mail, ex-Howrah to Delhi. That wretched train was running late by 4 hours and 25 minutes. This has come to be a regular practice. The 3-tier and 2-tier coaches

* Not recorded.

of the trains become sick and that is what happened at Gaya station. This replacement took 4 hours and 25 minutes. This is the situation in this 1 Up Kalka Mail which is considered to be one of the best trains in the Indian Railways and the passengers are required to pay heavy amount for travel by this train. At Gaya the two-tier bogey of this train fell sick and this replacement, as I have already stated, took 4 hours and 25 minutes.

In my division in South-Eastern Railway in Arda Division, there are trains numbered 421 and 422 which are never running in correct time. Previously this was given the number of 420. But this number was changed subsequently and now the number given is as 421 and 422. I challenge Mr. Nanda to prove whether these trains run to correct time. Every day these trains are running 3 hours to 4 hours late. They never run to right time. If Mr. Nanda can prove that they run to correct timings, then, I am prepared to withdraw my allegation. It is better to change the number of the train as 420, so that people will understand...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude now. . .

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I have taken only four minutes so far. I am here after a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, he might continue his speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COTTON SITUATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister of Foreign Trade will now make a statement on cotton policy.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Hon. Members will recall that in my statement...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The statement is a big one. So, he may lay it on the Table of the House..

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I beg to lay the statement on the table of the House.

Statement

Hon'ble Members will recall that in my statement made in this House on 2nd December, 1970, on the cotton situation I had stated that I would call a meeting of the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board on 7th December so that suitable measures to ease the cotton situation could be evolved in consultation with the various interests concerned.

2. Accordingly, the meeting was held on 7th December. After hearing the views of all concerned, it is confirmed that the crop estimate is not less than 57 lakh bales during the current session. It was also agreed that it would be possible to meet the situation arising out of the shortage without any block closure. There is also no fear of dearth of physical stocks of cotton. The problem is really one of equitable distribution in the course of the next six or seven weeks, owing to adverse weather conditions which have affected the quantity and delayed the arrival of the early crop in the market.

3. We have decided to take the following measures immediately to remedy the situation :

- (i) Forward trading in kapas has been suspended.
- (ii) The period for non-transferable specific delivery contracts in domestic cotton has been reduced from six months to three months.
- (iii) The statutory stock limits are being reduced with immediate effect to one month stock in respect of mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, 2½ months in respect of mills in Assam and the mills exporting 20% or more of their production; and 1½ months in all other cases. No change is being

made in the case of mills of growers' cooperatives.

- (iv) Mills are being required to submit to the Textile Commissioner a special stock return immediately and those having stocks in excess of the limits now prescribed will not be allowed to make further purchases of Indian cotton unless their stocks come down below to the reduced limits now prescribed. Genuine cases involving replacement will be considered by the Textile Commissioner on merits. Mills defaulting in the submission of the return will be severely dealt with. Similarly the traders will also submit special stock returns to the Textile Commissioner. State Governments are being requested to take similar action in respect of cooperative marketing societies and traders under their control.
- (v) The credit facilities in operation in respect of the mills, the trade and cooperatives are being reviewed with a view to reducing credit limits.
- (vi) State Governments have been requested to take all possible steps to ensure speedy movement of cotton from the grower to the mills.
- (vii) It is expected that the ICMF will evolve a voluntary scheme for mutual help to needy mills to ensure availability of cotton either by way of loans or otherwise.
- (viii) The original import programme prepared in June 1970 was for 8.25 lakh bales. When the position was reviewed recently, it was found that the gap between supply and demand might be somewhat longer. Additional imports were, therefore, immediately considered and free foreign exchange has been obtained for import immediately of 1 lakh bales of cotton from USA. Import of 1.5 lakh bales of staple fibre on an immediate basis has also been arranged. Against the original import programme, 4.53 lakh bales

has already been released. Special measures are being taken to secure the expeditious release of the balance. The mills which had been allotted the quotas have been asked to arrange import of 75% of the Sudan cotton already allotted, by 31st December and 50% of the UAR cotton already allotted, by 31st January, 1971 and the P. L. 480 cotton already allotted, immediately. The Cotton Corporation of India has also been asked to import with the assistance of the trade, further quantities of cotton available from areas other than Sudan and UAR as part of the original import programme. Efforts are also continuing to be made to arrange more imports of cotton and man-made fibres.

- (ix) In order to make available the type of cotton which is in short supply, for the weaker and exporting mills, the staple length limit for imports against current releases is being reduced from the usual 1-1/16 to 1.

4. The position is being continuously watched and further steps that may be necessary will be promptly taken. It is hoped that with the steps now being taken, it will be possible to maintain uninterrupted production, without prejudicing the legitimate interests of growers.

18.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON SPORTS POLICY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Dr. Karni Singh will raise a discussion on the sports policy of the Government of India.

Before the discussion starts, I would request every hon. Member to keep to his time, because I shall adjourn the House precisely at 7 p. m. So, if there is no reply, hon. Members should not blame me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : At 7.5 p. m.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I welcome this opportunity in this House to have a discussion on the sports policy of our country. What is so fortunate is that from our Speaker downwards, almost everybody in this House has been a sportsman in his time, and I am quite sure that the views that will be expressed will be those of people who know something about sports.

MR. Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee came to India only ten days ago, and his one main observation was that India with its 550 million people still unfortunately had such a low standard in sports. That does not reflect very well on a vast country like ours where sports is part and parcel of our every-day living. I feel that the reason why sports standards in our country have not reached as high as they should is because of the policy of the Government not being positive.

The emphasis on sports is essential today more so because of the feeling of disgruntlement in the youth of the country. It is essential that we should channelise the interests of our young men and women towards healthy sports activities, because otherwise we find that the time in the evenings and afternoons is wasted by them, and they spend it in unhealthy activities. You know that in many countries, not only in the democratic countries but in the Iron Curtain countries, there is a great deal of emphasis on sports. I think India can well emulate that. I do not want to say this purely as a sportsman myself, but as an Indian, I feel pride in the showings of Indian sportsmen in national and international fields.

In hockey, India has repeatedly won the gold medals. We have lost our Hockey crown recently, I feel, because of the policy of the Government not being firm enough. Take the question of racing in the 400 meters race, in which Milkha Singh made a name. India has the fourth position in the world. In Billiard, Wilson Jones is a gold medalist. In Badminton we have the third position in the world. In shooting, we have the second position in the world. In wrestling, if I remember correctly, we picked up the sixth position in the world. In tennis, men like Premjit Lal, Mukherjea and Krishnan have been famous throughout the entire world.

18.04 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

In polo, India has been in the past on the top. In volley-ball, we have won the seventh position in the world. For a poor country like ours, with a government which is not seriously interested in sports and in promoting sports, this is not at all a poor showing. If our Ministry were to exert themselves a little more powerfully and the sports federations were to cooperate a little more with the Government and more funds were available for our sportsmen, I have no doubt that in the next year or two, or two or three years, we shall be able to win many more gold medals for our country.

The Mexico Olympics were over only two years ago. We had a probe into it. What I want to say is that probes yield no results. You will have another probe after the Munich Olympics. What I fear—and I would like to voice my concern on the floor of the House—is that unless the Government of India do everything possible to see that our sportsmen get everything to train them now for the Munich Olympics, you are going to lose the Hockey crown once again. I can tell you one thing that today sports is becoming completely professionalised. I participated in three Olympics myself and I know. No country is today going to sit back and let India win the Hockey crown. We have been at the top in hockey. But countries like even Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, many of them have made a great advance in this sport. And if we are going to be complacent and just rely on our probes, like the very thorough Sarin inquiry for that matter, I am afraid we are going to lose hockey, and if we lose hockey, I can tell you that India at the present moment has no possibility of winning a gold medal in any sport.

I was very happy on the occasion of the Arjun Awards the other day when the hon. Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, made a very fine speech. I think some of the points he mentioned were excellent because they showed a certain amount of positive thinking on the part of Government. The scheme of sports talent search scholarships that he

[Dr. Karni Singh]

suggested is, I think, a really first-class one; the all-India competition for non-student youths. I thought, was also a very good plan, because this will bring out talent from our villages where if we look for it, we can find it. You have only to look at Chandgi Ram, a man from the villages, who has become very famous. Government should utilise their experts to try and pick out talented young men and women.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Chandgi Ram was not sent to Mexico.

DR. KARNI SINGH : I remember that; there was a great deal of discussion on that.

What is perhaps most irritating is that our sportsmen have to march behind the Indian flag taking teams which are not properly prepared. Foreign exchange, of course, is the usual difficulty pleaded in the past. People are not well fed, the nutrition is inadequate, and when we see our sportsmen beaten and trounced year after year by some of the western countries, it begins to hurt. I know that is not because India does not have the talent; we have. We have some of the finest sportsmen in the world, only we do not have the desire and determination to exploit this talent and red-tape comes in the way of any advancement.

We know that whenever a team is sanctioned to go abroad, right up to the last moment, the Federation and the Education Ministry keep on throwing the baby towards each other, and the net result is that a team is finally either announced or withdrawn a week before departure. You must realise that in a competition like world championships or the Olympics, it is virtually a competition of professionals, although they may be called amateurs. The greatest talent in the world from countries like the sputnik countries is matched against that of a poor country like ours. And here you give our people seven days notice to prepare and go. I do not think this is fair to our boys. It is not only humiliating but frustrating to our youth. I feel unless Government make up their mind at least three or four months ahead of time, it will never be possible for our young men and women to be able to reach those very high standards. In fact, I go a step further and say that in international

sports today, the competition is between freaks. It is not the average man who can compete in this field. America, Russia and other countries always treat it as a matter of prestige that they should win. I know what happened in the world shooting championships. America's aim is to win; so far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is their principle to see that American is beaten. In between poor countries like us are trying to edge our way in. If our people do not have the equipment, equal and comparable opportunities to train, adequate finance, proper training and proper coaching, what is going to happen? The Minister can very easily turn back and ask : why send a team? It is a good question. I can easily turn round and say : why send Parliamentary delegations? You must realise that sports teams going out of India today carry a message of good will. They are the biggest ambassadors of the country. I can tell you with much pride that I have walked behind my country's flag ten times, and every time we gather in a big stadium, millions of people get up and applaud and you feel proud because India is a great country, but likewise we would like to see that as our great contingent marches in, our performances are equally good, and it is upto the Federations and the Government to see that we are given adequate training and equal opportunities with the Sputnik countries to do our best. Otherwise, our boys and girls are not getting a fair deal.

I would like to say something about the hockey match in Mexico. I saw India play some matches and as a sportsman I am quite prepared to say that Pakistan had a better team than ours. I saw the two countries play in separate matches the same day and I feel ashamed to say that, when we have some of the finest men in India on our hockey fields, due to lack of nutrition or lack of training or proper leadership, our teams are not able to perform well and a small country like Pakistan has beaten us. I sincerely hope that the training for the Munich Olympics will start from now on and that the training of the major teams will be taken up under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Education. If that is not done, I am afraid We will lose the battle altogether.

I will repeat my request made sometime

ago for a Ministry of Sports. When I say that, I do not for a moment mean that the hon. Minister is not capable of handling sports, he is, but what I would like to say is that there should be a Ministry for sports only and the job of that Ministry should be to see that sportsmen are trained in the country with the sole objective of raising the physical standards of the people in our country and to win prestige and glory for our nation in the international field. If there is a separate sports Ministry with a Minister who is himself a sportsman, I have no doubt that within a very short period of time India will be among the top ranking countries in the world in sports.

I would also like to repeat my statement made sometime ago about the sports Federation in the country. I have seen from my personal experience that politics is coming in the way of these sports Federations giving our sportsman a proper chance to come up. All sorts of things come in the way,—politics, communalism, casteism, regionalism and God knows how many other things—of Indian sportsmen making their mark. I feel that wherever the Government of India finds that a Sports Federation has not measured up to expectations, that Federation for the time being should be taken over by the Government of India.

I would like to come to a very controversial point, and that is about India's participation in any international event in which South Africa participates. As you know, at the eleventh hour two teams were cancelled. The first was the golf team and the second was the shooting team and I believe that this is going to be the fate of many more, including the women's hockey team. As far as the Federations are concerned, the best that they can do is to try and use their influence on the international bodies to keep South Africa out, but it is not within their powers, with the small vote that they have got, to exert their influence to the extent of throwing out South Africa. I feel very strongly about apartheid and I know perfectly well how my countrymen are feeling, but I do realise that unless we are effective in throwing out South Africa, it is completely nonsensical for India to keep out of international sports. If we do that, it is not India which is gaining a march, but it is South

Africa which is winning. To give one example, there will be a world shooting championship next year in Japan. Suppose India trains ten shooters to participate, all that South Africa has to do is to send one tiny little boy to participate and our entire team will be withdrawn. Who is the loser? India, not South Africa. Therefore, I feel that sports and politics should be kept separate. I know perfectly that this is a matter for decision at the highest level not only for India but probably for the Asian and African countries as well. I appeal to the Afro-Asian countries to do some re-thinking on this. The Soviet Union has been the strongest supporter of the Afro-Asian countries in their fight against apartheid. In spite of that U. S. S. R. is participating in many of these competitions where South Africa participates. Only recently India withdrew its team from world shooting championship for this reason. But Soviet Union participated. So when countries like the Soviet Union who feel strongly on this subject are prepared to keep sport and politics separate, why cannot India?

I should like to make a few observations as I have collected information from various sports federations. The gymnastic federation, for instance, feel that the grants they receive from the Government are not adequate. They do not have enough facilities for getting the right type of equipment for their exercise and the equipment that is manufactured in the country is sub-standard. I feel that the hon. Minister might like to consider this matter, that industries that produce sports goods should produce goods of high quality that are equal to the best in the world.

Take the question of women's hockey. They feel that the foreign exchange problem is coming in their way; that is the story with almost all other sports organisations. They feel that their main hurdle is lack of international competition and national competition within the country; this prevents the standard of women's hockey coming up to its full stature. Girls like Avinash Sidhu, Prema Saini and Anne Lumsden have made great names for the country. India won in 1962 the competition in Ceylon and got third place in 1968 in the first Asian Women's Hockey Championship. These are not mean achievements for a country like ours.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Take volley ball. Even they feel that they need far more stadiums. For volley ball you do not need too much land; it should be possible for the Government to provide adequate facilities for volley ball stadiums. They also feel that the funds that the Government give to the volley ball federation are not adequate. In the Asian volley ball championship India got a gold medal in 1956. This is not a mean achievement. It got 7th position in the world. That is a good thing for the volley ball.

In badminton also people feel the same thing; scarcity of courts, scarcity of shuttle-cocks—those made in India are not satisfactory—and scarcity of bats. There are too many restrictions and duties on the import of sports equipment. Unofficially India ranks second in badminton in the world. The ladies team won the Asian Zone Uber cup in 1956-57 and 1959-60.

Now I shall refer to shooting sports: I have been very intimately connected with it. Since shooting forms the second line of defence in the country, with Pakistan and China at our borders, I very respectfully request the hon. Minister to make an enquiry into the State Trading Corporation cartridges that are given to the National Rifle Association of India. First and foremost, I should say that the motivation behind the grant of these cartridges by the Government of India was excellent. The idea was that sports should be promoted. But as politics is in our sports today, these cartridges are being utilised, not so much for sport but for enrolling more members. Every person who becomes a member of NRAI is given 150 or 200 cartridges which ultimately find their way into black market. The sportsmen who require them for their training starve. By enrolling more members certain groups of persons who do not know the tail-end of the gun stay in power and run the organisation. Therefore, my respectful submission is that the STC cartridges should not be given to the NRAI except when they are earmarked specifically for sports. The memorandum and articles of association of the NRAI lay down that it is for sport and not for shikar for killing partridges and deer and animals.

If you give these cartridges and particularly the buckshot I would like you to make a note of this the buckshot has also been imported,—this is the position. The cartridge sells for may be a rupee or two. But it sells in the black market for Rs. 14, and everybody knows that the buckshot is used only for destroying deer. Therefore, I feel that the function of the National Rifles Association is to impart training in the shooting sport, not in killing, not in shikar; and the function of selling cartridges to the shikaris is not that of the National Rifle Association, but that of the gun-shops. I think the gun-shops should be given cartridges for that purpose. The National Rifle Association should be given cartridges for just the shooting sport.

Concluding my remarks, I would only like to say this much: that we can achieve a great deal if we are dogged and determined in our training programme. I would like to see that the hon. Minister sees six months ahead of the olympics, decides as to who are the contestants who are going to represent the country. Then, feed them well, and clothe them well and give them the best training under the best coaches in the world, with one determined desire that the Indian flag should fly first and then the gold medals will pour into India. I have no doubt that that kind of talent is available. It needs a little bit of co-ordination and a little bit of clearer thinking. I do feel that if we continually keep on dipping, it is humiliating for the country and it is humiliating and frustrating for the youth of this country. I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this.

With these words, I conclude my remarks, and I would request the Minister and the hon. House to throw some light on this sports policy.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful for the courtesy of the Chair in letting me speak before my turn. I feel that as a member of the All India Council of Sports, I owe it to this house as well as to myself to participate in this debate. I am very glad that our friend Dr. Karni Singh has raised this discussion, and though I differ from him in regard to the

matter of South Africa and Apartheid, I would not enter into an argument, and I would leave it to the Minister to answer him. But otherwise, I am in general agreement with the points that he has brought forward.

I need not stress how athletics in general are important for our life. *Nayamatma Balahinena Labhyaha*. The soul is not to be achieved by the weak. *Nayamatma Pravachenena Labhyaha*. It cannot also be achieved by mere formulations, and a few speeches in Parliament are not going to do the trick. Even so, it is very necessary to remember that encouragement to Indian sport which was largely offered by princes and other privileged people in earlier days is now no longer there. The state has hardly been able to enter into the picture and to fill the breach. As I have found out, things still go on in a ding-dong and official way. There is no acceleration in the country either about the sports programme or about its implementation.

There is the All India Council of Sports ostensibly advising the Ministry of Education. There are State Councils of Sports which have a certain area of jurisdiction. But there is hardly any co-ordinated plan regarding playgrounds for our pupils to be an essential part of all our schools and colleges. There is no co-ordinated plan, but only some accidental grant of money for the construction of utility stadia and that sort of thing. The All India Council of Sports has held at least two sports congresses, and there it was insisted that there should be a national sports policy with priorities properly fixed, and there was an idea stressed by many of us that mass games like football should have much more encouragement than the more exclusive games which get just as much assistance for the Government as football happens to get.

There are also our own games, indigenous inexpensive games like *kabaddi*, *kho-kho*, which do not seem to be given the kind of encouragement which we ought to give them. We find also that sports bosses in the different federations cling to office and the position has deteriorated so much that I do not hesitate to say that the Indian Hockey Federation has become more a police set-up than a national body. The result is, there is no attempt at

finding out talent. Dr. Karni Singh was absolutely correct. There is no search for talent in different parts of our country. Where games are popular, there is no attempt to keep it up at the proper level. Today for example, there is a report that Eden Gardens in Calcutta, which has the loveliest cricket pitch in our country and is the pride of our sportsmen is falling to pieces and nothing very much is being done about it. This position will not be rectified till there is a very serious effort to evolve and implement a sports policy.

Mass participation in sports is still a dream. As I said, not even a talent search has taken place. There is, of course, the basic problem of the poverty of our people. Shortage of protein in our food leads to blindness as far as our children are concerned. How are we going to get children who would be 'athletically strong enough? We may get some exceptionally few individuals like Chandgi Ram. They are exceptional people who have to fight the extraordinarily difficult conditions of life in our country. They are naturally very few and most of them are not necessarily for no fault of their own top-class sportsmen either. Therefore, it is very important that a sports policy discussion necessitates, involves, implies essentially a discussion of basic economic policies. I remember in 1959 when I had raised a discussion on sports, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was in the Chair, said, how can we have good sportsmen because our people do not have enough food to eat? How are we going to substitute for lack of food by merely a lot of training? And, we do not give them a lot of training either. We do not try to do the best we can in our present day circumstances. We shall not be able to achieve world standards which a country like ours should achieve, unless we tackle first things first, like ensuring a better life for our people and a sense of belonging, so that when our teams go abroad, they have a mission of their own to accomplish. They are ambassadors of India in foreign lands. That sense of belonging does not happen to be with our people. That sense of belonging to one great country with a mission to fulfil is not there. That is a why we have to do something.

We need not bother much about 'interna-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

tional competition. A country like the Soviet Union, which today enjoys a near monopoly of gold medals and competes with the United States, which is top in the world, that country for many long years was in hybernation. It was trying to collect its strength. And, when it came out, it came out in all glory and with all majesty. We need not bother to much about too many of international competitions. We need not spend our precious foreign exchange by participating in every footling little thing anywhere in the world. Let us concentrate on certain things. Let us make sure of mass participation in sports. Let us make sure that our children in schools and colleges get opportunities for athletic excellence. Let us make sure that in our towns and cities utility stadia and bigger stadia are there. Let us make sure, if at all we can with the kind of Government we have, that the people of our country have a better deal, better food and better living conditions, that they do not suffer from malnutrition, that we do not hear of the kind of thing which takes place in our country—poverty and the rest of it. That is the basic answer to the problem. Without that, everything would be *pravachan*.

नायमात्मा प्रवचनेन लभ्यः

You cannot merely by formulating certain remedies secure the achievement of the soul.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha):

Sir, I do not think this is a subject where there can be any difference of opinion. It is well known that the sports field in our country is not as much encouraged as it should be. Even the sportsmen are not assisted as much as they should be. It is an open secret which everybody knows. As Dr. Karni Singh said, there is too much of politics in our sports. I would like to add that there is too little of sportsmanship in our politics and both are harming us.

18.30 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

If there is a little more of sportsmanship in our politics, our country will be much better. I would suggest that every school and college should encourage sports. Now the entire subject is left to the principal or some commi-

tee of the school or college. Unless they take real interest sports cannot be encouraged.

While giving grants from the Centre or even from the States, some condition should be stipulated that so much of the grant will go for academic education and specific grants will be reserved for sports. Arrangements should also be made for feeding them properly. Unless they are not fed properly they cannot do exercises and take part in sports. Very often we find that they do not get proper nourishing food.

I am sure that you must have heard of our wrestlers who went to Scotland and came first in the competition. They have publicly complained that they were not given full pocket money. Whatever might have been the money sanctioned by the government, they say that they were not properly looked after and they were not properly fed. We do not know whether any inquiry has been made into the matter. Whenever sports teams go abroad there are similar complaints from the participants, and they voice them when we meet them outside. I would suggest that in future whenever teams are going abroad the pocket money in foreign exchange should be given to the individual participants instead of entrusting it to the managers. Collective expenses allowed for the team may be entrusted to the Manager.

In the 1936 Olympiad in Berlin the Olympiad Committee had invited all the nations to participate in an exhibition of rural games of their countries. It was not a competitive item but an exhibition of rural games. The Indian team demonstrated Atya-Patia, Kho-kho and Hu-tu-tu. I was a humble member of that team. We exhibited these Indian rural games in Berlin and we stood second among the 35 or 40 nations which participated at that time. The Olympiad at that time was looking forward for rural games from other countries which could be internationalised which would be less expensive, which would take less space. It is my grievance that the Indian Government and our Ambassadors abroad have not taken it up seriously so that our rural games can be

internationalised. I do not bother the European or American countries adopt them but so far as Asia and Africa are concerned, there are many games which we can adopt from them and there are many of our games which will be popular with them.

I endorse the suggestion of Dr Karni Singh that there should be a separate Ministry for Sports. If there is a Ministry solely looking after this work, it will take more interest in the subject and sports will be encouraged and so the health of the people will improve. It will also create a sense of fellow-feeling and amiability among the people. Today there is so much of animosity and, if anything, politics has made it worse. So, we should do something to take our people out of this and that work could be done better if there is a separate Ministry of Sports to which sufficient funds should be allotted.

Those who go abroad should be kept in discipline. Very often they go out and return very late in the night even though they have to practise and participate in the competition matches the next day morning. That should not be tolerated. Indiscipline and that kind of behaviour, whether inside the game or outside, should be severely dealt with. If all these things are done, I am sure sports will be a great success in our country and it will contribute to the welfare of the youth of our country.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Mr. Chairman, I am really thankful to Dr. Karni Singhji for having brought up this very important subject although I would like to start on a different note from his approach.

Although the spirit of the Olympics is not how many medals you win or whether you stand first or not but how you play the game and conduct yourself, never the less it still remains a fact that the medal position is a definite criterion and reflection of the standard of sports as compared to other countries. Keeping this in view we will have to come to the sad conclusion that although we have a population of 537 million, we have stood first from the bottom of the medal list compared to many of the tiny countries which have a fraction of our population.

For that we must ponder over where the shoe pinches and what is the malady. Is it because of the faults of our sportsmen or is it because there is something wrong with our sports policy? Have we given enough facilities and inputs so that we will expect international standards among our sportsmen? Have we given them the proper coaching and training? Have we looked after their nutrition?

For all these you will get the answers in the debates, discussions and the various committees which had been formed and which had submitted their reports, starting from the discussion in Parliament on 8th December, 1960, by Shri Hiren Mukerjee after our defeat in the Rome Olympics when we lost the gold medal in hockey.

Dr. Karni Singhji tried for two years and today he has been successful to raise the discussion again, again after losing the gold medal in Mexico in hockey. So, we see that history has a way of repeating itself and we are waking up only after we have lost the gold medal in hockey which was our monopoly. I do not know whether the dislike of the monopoly, which we so wax eloquent upon in this House, finds a reflection in the sports field also.

The Sarin Committee which had four famous captains and hockey internationals—Major Dhyan Chand, Balbir Singh, K. D. Singh and Charanjit Singh—have strongly indicated and given the same reasons which had been given for the 1960 Olympics. This just goes to show and prove that we do not want nor do we have the sense to learn from our mistakes which we did a decade back.

We see in the press and also in the present Asian Games squad to Bangkok the interference of politics in sports. Professor Hiren Mukerjee had pointed out in 1960 the case of Bal Kishen Singh Grewal, who was left at the airport, and someone else was substituted. Now I do not know whether it was the pressure of a Cabinet Minister or somebody else but there is a particular gentleman, Shri Jarnail Singh, who did not qualify but who has now found for himself a seat in Bangkok. I do not think that he is even going to compete because he does not come up to the

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

required standard. I hope, the hon. Minister will enlighten me on this subject about Shri Jarnail Singh. God knows for which event he has been admitted or whether he is going to take part at all.

Then, we have had the various All India Sports Congresses which met and gave valuable suggestions. Then, there was an *ad hoc* committee in 1959 which had also given very useful suggestions. I would like to know to what extent the Government has been able to implement or take note of those suggestions. If they have taken steps, why is it that in spite of taking those steps as suggested, our sports are still in the doldrums as compared to the international standard?

A few days back in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Education, the hon. Minister was gracious enough to give me an answer in regard to the sports policy. Sir, It is not just enough to enunciate and formulate a policy and just to hand over lakhs of rupees to the Sports' Federations and to the State Sports' Councils which are at the moment not run by sportsmen but are run by decadent doddering old fossils who have never seen a football field or a cricket field except at the time when they go to inaugurate a match. These are the people who handle sports in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: There are some very important points that I want to make. This is a very rare occasion. I do not think we will get another opportunity. It concerns my generation.

In this background, I would like to urge that the Government can play their role effectively and can act as a catalytic agent by introducing physical education in the curricula. It is by doing this and by formulating a uniform sports policy and ensuring that sports' bodies must be run by those who are devoted to sports, who are actual sportsmen, who are professionally qualified to be in those bodies, that you can run the sports well *vis-a-vis* the training, the planning, the promotion and development of sports.

Regarding physical education, this is nothing

new in the world of sports, all the major sporting countries of the world have physical education right from the school stage. It is at this impressionable stage and age that you can really make an impact. That is why I urge upon the hon. Minister to take the help of the NCERT and also the Institute of Applied Manpower Research to see that physical education can be included in the curricula and to tap the vast resources that we have in our rural youth and to see that our school, college and university students get a chance to don the colours of the country in international and national sports.

Since the time is very short, I would like to make only one or two points more. In the last three years, ever since I have come to Parliament, I have been taking up the cause of rowing. This is the only event from the 21 Olympic events which is not yet recognised in India in spite of the fact that we have some world-class oarsmen among whom Sam Nariman Medora even with a crippled leg after a rowing accident reigned supreme in the whole of South-East Asia from 1954 to 1965. He was not given any recognition nor even the Arjuna award or any such recognition for the only reason that rowing does not have an all-India body.

In the Report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Games and Sports of 1959, it has been mentioned that although boxing did not have an all-India federation, three boxers were sent to Helsinki Olympics and they got one silver and two bronze medals. It is by giving a chance to them to participate in olympics and other international competitions that they can show their full mettle. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that rowing is given due recognition because this is one sport in which we can really show our mettle. At the moment, the Lake Club of Calcutta have one crew, whose average age is 18 in the Amateur Rowing Association of the East Regatta. They have been the champions of South-East Asia for the last two consecutive years. At the moment, the Regatta is going on at Poona. I am perfectly sure they get a hat-trick.

Before concluding, I would like to say that when we are going to have the centenary cricket celebrations, the great Indian cricketeer Shri Ranjit Singhji.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, the hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I do not want to repeat things which have already been said by Dr. Karni Singh as far as politics in sports and our attitude to South Africa is concerned. I fully agree with what Dr. Karni Singh has said. As a member of the N. R. A. I. and as a member of the Indian Wild Life Board, I would like to say that the Indian Board of Wild Life in various suggestions and recommendations to the Government have always recommended that shots higher than No. 4 should be banned in India. Yet the N. R. A. I. are giving LGs, SGs and BBs and these find their way into the hands of poachers and other dubious elements. And they are having a rollicking time destroying our wild life. So, I will urge upon the Government that now that there is Governor's rule in Bengal and everything seems to be under their control, they will see that the Eden Gardens which is one of the best cricket fields in the whole of Asia and one of the best in the world is not turned into a free-for-all in which football, hockey, cricket and every game under the sun is being played. It should be maintained as a cricket field and especially since it bears the name of Ranjit Stadium after the name of that great cricketer whose centenary falls in 1972.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please give us chance to speak also, Sir. We are prepared to sit till 7-30.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not going to sit. The whole difficulty is that the staff is put to inconvenience and people are put to inconvenience. They come early. At least you see that we finish within the time allotted. We should not take much time beyond that.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA PRASAD (Jamshedpur) : Then why did you allow the House to continue after 6 ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sometimes we have to be a little considerate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Only half an hour more, Sir. Nothing more. When we are discussing sports, I expect you to be most sporting.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, हम गवर्नमेंट से भी और आप से भी कहना चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इस सदन के साथ खिलवाड़ करती है। आखिर यह देश का सदन है। अगर देश के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर यहाँ विचार नहीं होगा, तो कहाँ होगा ? खेलों सम्बन्धी नीति पर चर्चा के लिए इतने सालों से प्रयत्न हो रहा है और आज उसके लिए केवल एक घण्टा दिया गया है। इसकी तुलना में जिन विषयों का महत्व नहीं था, उनके लिए यहाँ बहुत समय दे दिया गया है। यह आपका दोष नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : यह समय तो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने निर्धारित किया है। माननीय सदस्य उससे तीन या चार घण्टे निश्चित करा सकते हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अभी तक स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में जो कुछ कहा गया है, वह इंटरनेशनल काम्पिटीशन में हमारी स्थिति के बारे में कहा गया है। इंटरनेशनल काम्पिटीसन्ज में हम जीतें, इसका महत्व है। हम हाकी में हारे, उससे इस देश का अपमान हुआ। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंटरनेशनल काम्पिटीशन खेलों का केवल एक पहलू है। मुख्य रूप से खेलों पर विचार करना होगा देश के स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से और देश में स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप स्प्रिट पैदा करने के लिए। अगर देश में जनता का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होगा, तो फिर हम स्पोर्ट्स में आगे निकलेंगे और इंटरनेशनल काम्पिटीशन में भी जीतेंगे।

आज स्थिति यह है कि इस देश में खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के नाम पर चन्द लोगों के अपने अड़डे चलते हैं और आम जनता के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। खेलों की शुरुआत होती है स्कूलों से। हम लाखों रुपये खर्च करके

[श्री बलराल मधोक]

स्कूल-कालेजों की बिल्डिंग बनाते हैं। लेकिन हम उनमें प्ले-ग्राउंड बनाने के लिए और उनको मेनटेन करने के लिए क्या खर्च करते हैं? गवर्नमेंट की नीति यह होनी चाहिए कि जो कोई स्कूल या कालेज बने, उसकी बिल्डिंग पर जितना खर्च होता है उसका पन्द्रह या बीस परसेंट प्ले-ग्राउंड को बनाने और उसको मेनटेन करने पर खर्च हो। वहाँ पर बच्चों को स्पोर्ट्स का सामान, हाकी, फुटबॉल या वालीबॉल आदि फ्री दिया जाए। साथ ही बच्चों को स्पोर्ट्स में भाग लेने के लिए इनसेन्टिव दिये जायें। जब हम पढ़ते थे, तो प्ले-ग्राउंड में जाना और गेम्ज में भाग लेना कम्पलसरी था। जो ऐसा नहीं करता था, उसको फाइन होता था। अगर स्कूलों में स्पोर्ट्स को एनकरेज नहीं किया जाएगा तो हम इस में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

दूसरे, हमारे खेलों के अन्दर आज प्रेस देख लीजिए, आल इंडिया रेडियो देख लीजिए, गवर्नमेंट का समयन देख लीजिए, केवल क्रिकेट ही क्रिकेट सब जगह मिलेगा। क्रिकेट बड़े लोगों का खेल है, लाड्स का खेल है, वह कामन मैन का खेल नहीं है। एक खेल चार दिन तक चलता है। कामन मैन का खेल है खोखो, कबड्डी, फुटबॉल, हाँकी। वास्तव में इस देश के लिए सबसे अच्छा खेल है हाँकी जो आदमी को मारना भी सिखाता है और मार खाना भी सिखाता है, आदमी के अन्दर ऐडवेंचर की स्पिरिट पैदा करता है और हाँकी के अन्दर हम जीतते भी थे। लेकिन हाँकी के ऊपर हमने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। हाकी का मैच हो तो रेडियो पर आधा मिनट भी नहीं आता और क्रिकेट का मैच हो तो पूरी कमेंट्री चलती है। मेरी यह माँग है कि जो रेडियो पर क्रिकेट को यह अनड्यू इम्पॉर्टेन्स दी जाती है यह बन्द की जाय। क्रिकेट हमारे देश का खेल नहीं है। हमारा खेल हाकी है, हमारा खेल फुटबॉल है, हमारा खेल खोखो है, कुश्ती है। इन खेलों

को महत्व दिया जाय। जब तक गवर्नमेंट की ओर से केवल क्रिकेट को इम्पॉर्टेन्स दी जाती रहेगी तब तक ये खेल कभी पनप नहीं पायेंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन खेलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए जो आपने कौंसिल बनाई है, जैसा अभी कहा गया, उनके अन्दर ऐसे लोग इकट्ठा कर दिये जिनका पालिटिक्स में पुल है, जो कभी पालिटिक्स में कुछ थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नेशनल कौंसिल है और स्टेट कौंसिल्स हैं इनको रीआर्गनाइज करिए। इनमें कुछ लोग वह हों जो अच्छे स्पोर्ट्समैन हों, कुछ लोग हों जो स्पोर्ट्स में रहे हैं, जिनका स्पोर्ट्स में इंटरेस्ट है, जो उनको कोई गाइडेंस दे सकते हैं ताकि यह स्पोर्ट्स कौंसिल एक पालिटिक्स का अड्डा न बन कर नेपोटिज्म का अड्डा न बन कर देश के अन्दर स्पोर्ट्स को बढ़ाने का साधन बने।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि देश के अन्दर बहुत से लोग जो गाँवों में रहते हैं उनको भी मोबिलाइज करिए खेलों की दृष्टि से और उसके लिए रूलर कैंप और रूलर एरियाज के अन्दर स्पोर्ट्स मीट होनी चाहिए। इस मामले में आज दिल्ली का एग्जाम्पल आपके सामने है। पिछले तीन सालों में जो दिल्ली के अन्दर स्पोर्ट्स को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है, ब्लाक ब्लाक में कम्पीटीशन किये गए हैं और हर प्रकार के देशी खेलों का प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है उसका कितना अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है, और कितना अच्छा लोगों के अन्दर खेलों के लिए उत्साह पैदा हुआ है, यह आप देख सकते हैं। यह दिल्ली की मिसाल बाकी स्टेट भी फालो कर सकती हैं। इसमें अधिक खर्च नहीं होता, केवल एक बिल चाहिए, दृष्टिकोण चाहिए। यहाँ एक नौजवान चीफ मिनिस्टर है, वह काफी स्पोर्ट्समैन भी है, इसलिए उसने कुछ यह काम किया। लेकिन बाकी स्टेट्स में जिस प्रकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स आपने बना रखे हैं जिनको न स्पोर्ट आता

है न उनके अन्दर स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप की स्प्रिट है इसलिए वहाँ खेलों के संबंध में ऐसी हालत है। मेरा यह कहना है कि स्पोर्ट भी आना चाहिए और स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप भी होनी चाहिए तभी जाकर स्पोर्ट्स आगे बढ़ पायेंगे। इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप देश भर के अन्दर भारत भीम, भारत कुमार, मिस्टर दिल्ली, मिस्टर इन्दौर इस प्रकार के कम्पीटीशनज को एन्करेज करिए। हर शहर के अन्दर, हर प्रान्त के अन्दर इस प्रकार के भारत कुमार, भारत भीम का कम्पीटीशन होगा तो आप देखिए कितना उत्साह इससे बढ़ता है। दिल्ली के अन्दर आप देखें दो साल के अन्दर सारे अखाड़े भरे हुए हैं, सब जिम्नेजियम भरे हुए हैं। नौजवान लड़के वहाँ जाते हैं। उन्हें लगता है कि हमें इनाम मिलेगा। तो जब तक कोई इस प्रकार का वातावरण नहीं पैदा किया जायेगा तब तक यह आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगे। मिस इंडिया का कम्पीटीशन जो आपने शुरू कर दिया है यह मिस इंडिया का कम्पीटीशन छोड़ कर भारत भीम और भारत कुमार का कम्पीटीशन हर शहर में, हर स्टेट में और फिर भारत में कराइए और उसके लिए काफी उनको प्रोत्साहन दीजिए।

दूसरी चीज—दो खेल हैं जिनके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। एक है माउन्टेन-निर्यारिग। माउन्टेन हिन्दुस्तान की उत्तरी सीमा भी है और माउन्टेनिर्यारिग एक अच्छा स्पोर्ट भी है। इसके और भी बहुत से लाभ हो सकते हैं। इसलिए इसके लिए विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी स्पोर्ट्स पोलिसी के बारे में जो स्टेट-मेंट गवर्नमेंट ने दिया, मैंने उसको पढ़ा है। उसमें कहा है कि हमने इतना अनुदान दिया या इतना रुपया दिया, लेकिन यह सवाल अनुदान का नहीं है

The ultimate factor is not money. The ultimate factor is the man. What kind of people are you putting there ?

जब तक वह मन नहीं है, उसके मन में कोई भावना नहीं है, कोई उत्साह नहीं है, कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं है तब तक कुछ होगा नहीं। जो हमारी हाकी की भारतीय टीमें जाती हैं उसमें हम हारते क्यों हैं ? सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में नेपोटिज्म है, वहाँ पालिटिक्स है। पिछली बार जो हाकी की टीम हारी क्या उसमें आपने जबलपुर की मिस नागरथ को सेलेक्ट किया था या नहीं ? किया था और अन्तिम समय में उनको छोड़ दिया क्यों कि पालिटिक्स चल गई, किसी की पहुँच चल गई। तो आप सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में केवल वह लोग रखें जिनको खेल का ज्ञान हो और वहाँ पर किसी प्रकार की पालिटिक्स, किसी प्रकार का फेवरिटिज्म, किसी प्रकार की नेपोटिज्म नहीं चलनी चाहिए। जो लोग अच्छा खेलते हैं और जो लोग भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ा सकते हैं उन्हीं को चुनें और इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रवाद का भाव हो। हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब ने आर्थिक बात कही कि बच्चों को खाना मिलना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं होगा तो वह क्या करेंगे ? यह आवश्यक है। मगर जो लोग खेलते हैं वह खा सकते हैं। खाने वाले ही खेलते हैं। जिनको खाना नहीं मिलता वह खेलेंगे क्या ? इंटर-नेशनल कम्पीटीशनज में हम लोग इसलिए हारते हैं कि उन लोगों के अन्दर जो प्लेयर्स भी वहाँ जाते हैं, उनके अन्दर आपने राष्ट्रवाद की भावना पैदा नहीं की। वह भावना नहीं होने के कारण जो चीज उनके अन्दर होनी चाहिए कि यह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है, वह चीज नहीं होती और जब तक देश के प्रति अपनत्व का भाव, मर मिटने का भाव नहीं होगा प्लेयर में हो चाहे स्टूडेंट में हो, तब तक वह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है, इस दृष्टि से आप स्पोर्ट्स की नीति को परिवर्तित कीजिए, स्पोर्ट्स कौंसिल के अन्दर पुनर्गठन कीजिए, सेंटर की स्पोर्ट्स कौंसिल और स्टेट की स्पोर्ट्स कौंसिल में तालमेल पैदा कीजिए। इससे देश के अन्दर न केवल स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से लाभ होगा

[श्री बलराज मघोक]

बल्कि स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप की स्प्रिट पैदा होगी। आज देश के अन्दर लोकतंत्र है और लोकतंत्र स्वयं अपने में एक खेल है। इसके भी रूल हैं। जो स्पोर्ट खेलना नहीं जानता वह लोकतंत्र का खेल खेलना भी नहीं जानता और जो रोज आपस में झगड़ा चलता है उसका भी एक कारण यही है। इसलिए हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र सफल हो उसके लिए भी आवश्यक है कि देश के अन्दर स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप की स्प्रिट पैदा हो, देश में ऐसा एक वातावरण पैदा किया जाय और सरकार उसके लिए एक सुनियोजित नीति बनाए जिससे कि स्पोर्ट्स देश में पनप सके।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : If my hon. friends in this House, including Dr. Karni Singh to whom I am thankful for having raised this discussion, are expecting the Government to do anything, may I caution them by saying that they are building castles in the air? They have failed in every sphere of life.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : But not in enlisting the support of my hon. friend's party.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The youth of this country is most neglected, not to speak of the off springs of the peasants, workers and the slum-dwellers in big cities. Today, the youth is not only neglected, but he is the greatest suspect that Government have before them. Physical fitness in this country is very rare. I have known that to garland the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statue, they had to ask the Chief of Army Staff to climb and garland it, because there was no Congressman worth his name and worth his physical fitness who could climb the ladder with a strong nerve and garland it.

There is no food, no house, no education and no employment for the youth. I have known brilliant footballers getting tuberculosis due to malnutrition, because they do not get enough diet to compensate for the loss of the energy that football takes out of them.

Today, we hear in India that an average man consumes nothing more than 36 paise

worth of things per day as a result of 23 years of golden rule by the Congress. So, why are we talking about sports in this country?

By international standards, we are far below. If you go to a foreign country, they will take your weight and height and then they will ask you whether you are an Asian or a Westerner. This is because there are two standards. For everything, there are two standards. We are physically low, and we have made ourselves lower during the last 23 years. So, let us not talk about sports.

Sports schemes are a great need for the youth. They build character. But excepting for a few privileged people, it is inaccessible to millions and billions of our youth. In town and country planning in this country, the whole set up works only for the sharks of land speculators. In big cities, a young man does not know even a small place where he can stretch and play etc.

We are entertaining foreign tourists in this country, but our Indian explorers cannot get any privilege from this Government. I know that in numerous cases this has been so.

There is too much politics in sports. Can you imagine that for the Indian Football Association, they have chosen Shri Atulya Ghosh as the Chairman, a man who is hardly mobile? The reason is that they could not do anything else; for, if they did not take Shri Atulya Ghosh as the Chairman, then they would be obstructed at every step, and so, they had to take him. Today, in games and sports, there are more non-playing masters than playing ones. They manage everything, because otherwise, they would not be able to move.

About the conduct of the Government with regard to the National Fitness Corps, may I say that this Ministry has messed up the whole thing with regard to the people who have rendered such good service, because they have damaged their morale and they are in an awful mess? The same is the case with the NCC. There, their effort can be compared

to a drop in the ocean. So, what sports do you expect this government to encourage and organise? They are nothing but a bundle of failures. The Government must reveal their mind, confess their lapses and failures and tell us in this House today what they have in mind for the future, especially for the non-privileged variety of youth which surrounds all of us today.

19 hrs.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I am not a sportsman. So I have the advantage of looking at sports from a layman's point of view. Dr. Karni Singh is a very eminent sportsman. He catalogued the achievements of India here.

When you consider the population of India and the resources we can mobilise, if there is sense with the Government at the Centre for the development of sports, our achievements are far below the standard and we have to travel by leaps and bounds to touch world standards.

As far as I can see, Indian sports and games have four basic defects. One is the exclusive character of our sports and games. Secondly, we have not developed the rural genius in sports; we have not gone to the heart of the people to develop sports which have come down to us through the corridors of centuries, which have been handed down to us by generations of people who have gone before us. The third defect is the paucity of finance and the fourth is favouritism, politics and regionalism which are seeping down into the bottom of sports. These four defects have to be fought. The exclusive character of sports has to go. The Report of the Committee on Physical Education says :

"The proportion of students taking part in games varies from 5 to 20 in universities and 3 to 15 in colleges."

That shows how lamentable backward we are in the development of sports. Our Indian sports and games should acquire a mass character. Sportmen from all categories of people, particularly from the villages and rural areas, should be encouraged to partici-

pate in competitive events at various levels.

As for paucity of finance, I do not think this Government attaches any importance to the encouragement of sports and games.

We are standing at the cross-roads of history. There is a conflict of generations on. The old generation is going to be pushed out of the sphere of politics and other spheres and the new generation is going to take over. How to train them and equip them to fit them into the new scheme of things is a problem that must concern all.

Finally, I come to the question of regionalism. Regionalism in sports has come to such an extent that merit is not recognised in sports. To cite an instance, a volley-ball tournament was held in Kurukshetra University in December 19 last year—an inter-university meet. There was a team of women from Kerala who were the winners the previous year. They had come to participate in it. What was their experience? Here is a *Times of India* report which I will quote :

"Crackers and stones were reported to have been thrown at the girls after they had refused to play. As a result one girl was injured."

When the girls went back to Kerala, they gave an interview to the local press in which they said : 'Thank God our lives are saved and at last we have returned'. The Punjab University team also had to withdraw. The Haryana team had also to withdraw because they were not allowed to participate.

Instances like this strike at the very root of sportsmanship; they completely negate the development of sports in this country.

I would request the hon. Minister to inquire into these incidents. Those who throw crackers and stones at girls who had come from as far away as Kerala to take part in certain sports and games deserve to be publicly whipped. Unless an example is set in this matter, unless people behave properly, there can be no congenial atmosphere conducive to the development of

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

sports and games. Our sports and games need a new orientation, a new look. I hope Government will rise to the occasion at this late hour at least.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं डा० कर्णो सिंह जी का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ, उन्होंने इस डिस्कशन को यहाँ लाकर न सिर्फ देश की बल्कि स्पोर्ट्स की बड़ी खिदमत की है। मैं हाऊस का ज्यादा वक्त खराब नहीं करना चाहता, सिर्फ एक-दो बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे स्पोर्ट्स की परम्परा आज की नहीं है, पुराने जमाने से चली आती है। इतने बड़े-बड़े योद्धा हमारे देश में हुए हैं—महाराज रामचन्द्र जी भी इतने बड़े योद्धा थे कि उन्होंने धनुष तोड़ा, भीम जहाँ गोड़े लगा देता था, पानी रुक जाता था। हमारे पंचायती सिस्टम में आप जानते हैं—आप खुद गाँव से आते हैं, बड़े-बड़े मेले लगते हैं आए साल फागुन के महोने में, तोजों के महोनों में, इन मेलों में स्पोर्ट्स होते हैं, मर्दों की स्पोर्ट होती है, औरतों की स्पोर्ट होती है, कुश्तियाँ होती हैं, कबड्डी के मुकाबले होते हैं। मैं पिछले दिनों धुलेश्वर मीना जी के हल्के में गया था, वहाँ लाठी से गेंद खेलते हैं, मीलों तक खेलते चले जाते हैं, रात के तीन-तीन बजे तक खेलते हैं। पंचायतों में टूर्नामेंट्स होते हैं जिनमें हजारों लोग आते हैं। अगर गवर्नमेंट इनको प्रोत्साहित करे, फाइनेन्स दे तो इनकी बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हो सकती है।

मधोक जी ने ठीक कहा है—यहाँ कुश्तियों के लिए दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जो चीज की है, उससे बहुत उत्साह बढ़ा है। यहाँ बिरला स्कूल में मुझे जाने का मौका मिला है, छोटे-छोटे बच्चे कुश्तियाँ लड़ते हैं। बिरला स्कूल के 12-14 साल के बच्चे हनुमान ने गोल्ड-मेडल लिया, मैं इस मौके पर खाम तोर से उसका नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। इसमें क्या पोलिटिक्स आयेगा। मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि कहीं गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया जिससे

उनको एन्करेजमेंट मिले। हमें उनको रिकग-नाइज करना चाहिए।

जैसा दिल्ली में किया गया है, वैसा बाहर भी है। मेरी अपनी स्टेट हरियाणा में भी है, वहाँ हमारे स्पोर्ट्स के मिनिस्टर हैं, वे खुद भी बहुत अच्छे स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं। पंजाब में भी हैं, लेकिन जो चीज बननी चाहिए, वह नहीं बन रही है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे। हमें बड़ी शर्म आती है जब हमारे स्पोर्ट्समैन बाहर जाते हैं और उनके साथ ठीक बर्ताव नहीं होता है। मैंने इसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट भी दिया था, मालूम नहीं आपने उसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी की या नहीं की। जब हम बाहर अपनी टीम भेजते हैं तो उसके मैनेजर उनके भत्ते खा जाते हैं। इंग्लैंड में जब टीम गई तो उसका मैनेजर स्पोर्ट्समैनो के भत्ते खा गया। उनको जब वहाँ ले जाते हैं तो जल्दी वापस भेजने की कोशिश की जाती है ताकि फोरेन एक्सचेंज बच जाय, खुद वहाँ आराम करते हैं। गट्ठर बाँध कर वापस भेज देते हैं, यह दुकानदारी नहीं तो क्या हो रहा है। उनके पास किट खरीदने तक के लिए पंसा नहीं था, वहाँ के लोगों से कलैक्शन करके किट खरीदनी पड़ी—इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। हमारे देश में टेलेंट्स की कमी नहीं है, बेहतरीन टेलेंट्स हैं। चंदगी राम का नाम लिया जाता है, हमारे यहाँ चंदगी राम जैसे एक नहीं हजारों आदमी हैं, दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह गाँव मिल कर उनके लिए घाँ इकट्ठा करते हैं, जैसे बुल्ज के लिए इकट्ठा किया जाता है, इसमें हमारी शान है क्योंकि हमारा पहलवान मुकाबले पर जाता है, वे लोग घी खाते हैं और कसरत करते हैं। लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इसमें सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्टरेस्ट लेना चाहिए। मैं इस बात से तो इतफाक करता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस में पोलिटिक्स आ गई है, वह बुरी चीज है। मैंने एक चिट्ठी भी लिख कर भेजी थी, एक मैनेजर थे—प्रतापचन्द्र या न जाने

क्या नाम था, मिनिस्टर साहब ने उसकी इन्व्वायरी भी की थी, उसने अपने सारे बेटों को बिलायत भेज दिया, बेहतरीन पहलवान तो यहीं रह गये और जो बेकार के लोग थे, वे भेज दिये गये। यह चीज ठीक नहीं है।

हमारे देश में अच्छे पहलवानों की कमी नहीं है, अच्छे क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ियों की, कबड्डी खेलने वालों की, शूटिंग वालों की कमी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें ज्यादा इन्टरेस्ट लिया जाय, इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फण्ड एलोकेट किये जायें, स्टेड्स को डायरेक्शन दी जाय कि वे स्कूल के बच्चों को इस तरफ पूरी तरह से रागिब करें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चे खेलें में हिस्सा लें।

सभापति महोदय, जब कोई आदमी स्पोर्ट्स में हिस्सा लेने जाता है तो जिस तरह लोग दुनिया फतह करने निकलते थे और उनका नाम इतिहास में कायम रहता था, शान से उनका नाम लिया जाता है, उसी तरह से जब हमारा कोई पहलवान जीत कर आता है तो इससे उस का ही नाम नहीं होता, बल्कि दुनिया में मुल्क का नाम हो जाता है, दुनिया में मुल्क की शान बढ़ जाती है, इज्जत से उसका नाम लिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम अपनी पुरानी परम्परा को फिर से रिवाइव करें, इसके लिए न सिर्फ फण्ड दिये जायें बल्कि एक मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाय और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अगर अच्छे लेबल पर, वेल्-निट आर्गेनिजेशन से इस काम को आगे बढ़ायें तो बहुत ऊँचे दर्जे के स्पोर्ट्स-मैन हमारे मुल्क में मिल सकते हैं जो एक दिन रूस और अमरीका को भी पीछे डाल सकते हैं—लेकिन इसके लिए पैसा होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट का इन्टरेस्ट होना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise to support the sentiments expressed by Dr. Karni Singh. I must congratulate him for pursuing this matter thus and bring a discussion on the floor of the House. We require proper training. India is rich in talents. My

hon. friend Mr. Balraj Madhok may be allergic....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am not allergic.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : India has produced Md. Nissar, C. K. Naidu and Amar Singh some of the best players in the cricket world. We beat the Jardine Eleven in the thirties with 111 runs. Nissar took six wickets for 69 runs. We had some of the best winners in the cricket world. At that time we could never imagine that our cricket standard would go down. I am hopeful on seeing people like Bedhi and Joshua Patel and others that India will come up again. What has happened? There is no proper training. Australia which was far behind in hockey came up to world class. Who trained them to attain that status? Tapsell and Galibaldi who were our national players in Olympic games. Unfortunately we could not retain them in our country for training purposes. They had to go to Australia. There should be proper coaching and training arrangements. The talents of adivasis should be used in hockey. I represented Chota-Nagpur twice in Hockey. Those people are under-fed and under-nourished. Still they have so much breath. Unfortunately our footballers could not keep their breath for ninety minutes. When the time was only 60 minutes, it was all right. When it was increased to ninety minutes, it has become horrible for them. The Taj Club of Teheran played for ninety minutes recently and still they were happy. But some of our players were gasping for breath. We want more vigour. Our people should be given good food and properly trained. There should be tenacity. I asked the world table tennis champion Jhonny Leech when he came to India for how many hours they practised. Last year when the Japanese came, they were the world champions. I asked them also : how many hours did you practise? They said : eight hours. Do we do so? We have to specialise in things. We do not specialise even in politics. If the Government are sincere they can improve things. Political hat trick should not be there. I fully support that there should be a sports Minister. I hope that India's name will again go up. Let us free sports

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

from politics; if at all there is politics, let it be sportsmanlike politics.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने खेलों पर काफी जोर दिया था। आप उनकी रचनाओं को देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जब नौजवानों के बारे में वे बोलते थे तो कहा करते थे कि जाकर फुटबाल खेलो। चाहे पढ़ना थोड़ा कम कर दो लेकिन फुटबॉल ज्यादा खेलो। चाहे उसका असर हो या किसी और बात का असर हो लेकिन मुझे भी फुटबाल से दिलचस्पी रही है। मैं पाँच साल हाई स्कूल में और चार साल पटना कालेज में फुटबाल का शौकीन रहा। चाहे बारिश हो या तूफान आए लेकिन मैं खेलने के लिए जरूर पहुँचता था। छोटे पैमाने पर रिवाइंड मिलने का भी मुझे गर्व है। लेकिन आजादी के आन्दोलन का जब बड़ी जोर से फाटक खुला, सन् 45 और 46 से तो इस तरफ मेरी दिलचस्पी कुछ कम हो गई। मैं समझता था कि आजादी के बाद इन खेलों की तरक्की होगी लेकिन जैसे कि हमारे जीवन के अन्य पहलुओं में ह्रास नजर आ रहा है उसी तरह से खेल की बातों में भी ह्रास नजर आ रहा है। आजादी के बाद कोशिश होनी चाहिए थी कि खेलों को और विशेष कर हमारे देसी इंडि-जिनस खेलों को, जिनके बारे में जिक्र किया गया, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलता लेकिन वह बात नहीं हुई। आप जानते हैं कि यूरोप में फुटबाल खेलते थे लेकिन अमरीका ने फुटबाल का नाम तो जरूर रखा लेकिन उनका वह फुटबाल दूसरा है। आप देखेंगे तो हंसी आयेगी। दो-दो, चार-चार एक दूसरे के ऊपर गिरते हैं, पूरा भेड़िया घसान होता है। उसी तरह से यूरोप में क्रिकेट होता था लेकिन उन्होंने बेसबाल बनाया। उसको भी देखकर आप हैरान होंगे। इसी तरह से अमरीका में, खासकर साउथ अमरीका में एक स्पोर्ट रोडियो है, उसको देखकर भी आपको हंसी आयेगी लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने एक मौलिक चीज ईजाद की। उसी प्रकार से हमारे

यहाँ भी आजादी के बाद कोशिश होनी चाहिए थी लेकिन वह बात तो दूर रही, अंग्रेजी जमाने के भी जो खेल यहाँ पर थे उनको भी कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया। अब वह समय नहीं रहा कि हम कहें कि हाकी, फुटबाल और क्रिकेट हमारे गेम नहीं हैं। वे अब हमारे जीवन का एक अंग बन गए हैं। लेकिन इनके मुताल्लिक हमें जो एक नीति अस्तित्व करनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं अस्तित्व की गई। हमारी कोई एक साफ नीति नहीं है। हमारे देश के दो ही राष्ट्रीय और इंडीजिनस गेम रहे हैं जिन पर हमारे देश का दीपक टिमटिमाता रहा है—एक है कुश्ती और दूसरा है स्वीमिंग। कुश्ती में गामा ने हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन किया था। तब हमारा पुराना हिन्दुस्तान था। इसी प्रकार से हमारे मिहिर सेन ने इंग्लिश चैनल पार करके हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन किया। लेकिन सरकार ने खेलों में इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने में कोई भी योगदान नहीं किया।... (व्यवधान)... तो इसके लिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि सरकार एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी बनाये जिसमें एम० पी० भी रहें। ... (व्यवधान)... डा० कर्ण सिंह तो उसमें जा सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... और उसमें यह तय किया जाए कि हाकी, फुटबाल, क्रिकेट वगैरह के मुताल्लिक हमारी क्या नीति होनी चाहिए ताकि इन खेलों के बारे में भी हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am deeply thankful to all the Honourable Members of this House, who have participated in this discussion, and I am more than satisfied that the level of the discussion has been very high. We have greatly benefited by it.

I am especially indebted to Dr. Karni Singh who initiated this discussion this evening. He is a renowned sportsman of our country; and I may be permitted to pay my personal tribute to him in these words : he is a sportsman among the princes and he is a prince among the sportsmen.

Sir, a number of issues have been raised, and many useful suggestions have been made. I could have fully explained the position, if the time at my disposal was quite enough, but the paucity of time stands in my way; and I would, therefore, try to deal with a few major points that have been raised today. I assure all the hon. Members that all the points that they have made today will be looked into immediately, personally by me, and the necessary information will be supplied to the Members concerned. Further, I will also try to send all these useful suggestions both to the Indian Olympic Association and the concerned National federations of the various sports organisations.

Sir, before I proceed further, let me dispose of two important points which have been raised by Dr. Karni Singhji. One was about the creation of a Ministry of Sports. As he is aware, this is the function and the privilege and prerogative of the Prime Minister, and I cannot express any opinion about it. But he will agree with me that recently the designation of this Ministry has already been changed from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. And youth services must naturally include sports. Without sports, there cannot be any youth service at all. So, his aim and his object has been served to some extent; but if he still wants to take it up, let him take it up with the Prime Minister, who is the final arbiter in this matter.

Sir, about his plea for our participation even in those sports events in which South Africa has been participating, I am very sorry that I cannot agree, because this is one of the basic tenets of our foreign policy. We have always stood steadfast to our ideals and opposed the principle of apartheid not only in the UN but in all walks of life. Dr. Karni Singhji—surely knows that when an all-white cricket team was to be sent to England, we raised our voice of protest, which was joined by several other countries and we succeeded in making at least the Commonwealth Games a success. Otherwise, they could not have been held at all. I would, therefore, beg of him not to press it. Let him carry the Government and the people with

him. It is not impossible that at some future date, if better sense prevails and South Africa reverses its policy of apartheid, there may be no question of our dissociating from them at all.

Sir, at the very outset, let me make the position of the Ministry clear in a few words as possible. We are only promoters of sports, not controllers of sports. Our policy is one of non-interference in the internal matters of all sports organisations. We want to leave them free as far as possible. But we come into the picture, if the country's honour is involved. And when gross blunders or bungleings are reported, naturally we have to step in. Otherwise, we leave them free.

I admit that considering the size and the population of our country, we are not spending sufficient money on sports, but I will give some figures to show that our allocations have been increasing gradually. While in the first Plan, there was practically no allocation at all under the head 'sports' in the central sector, in the Second Plan, Rs. 1.75 crores were allotted for this purpose. In the Third Plan, it was raised to Rs. 2.16 crores, and in the current Fourth Plan, Rs. 4.75 crores have been allotted. We are ourselves not satisfied with this allocation, but hon. members will agree with me that we have been succeeding to some extent, though not fully, in our attempt. Hon. members will realise that this is the allocation under the Central Sector only. For the States, there are separate provisions, but I have not got those figures with me just now.

I will just give the break-up as to how we propose to spend the money at our disposal in the Fourth Plan. Rs. 48 lakhs are reserved for grants to the National Sports Federations. Rs. 55 lakhs are reserved for helping the State Sports Councils for building utility stadia, coaching camps, rural sports centres, swimming pools, flood-lighting of grounds and indoor stadia. Rs. 35 lakhs are reserved for the National Institute of Sports at Patiala and the National Coaching Scheme. I am happy that the National Institute of Sports at Patiala is doing quite a good job. Shri Madhok referred to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation. We have provided Rs. 6.5 lakhs for it. For

the sports complex of the capital, the original provision was Rs. 75 lakhs. But after discussions with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry, it has now been raised to Rs. 164.29 lakhs.

Coming to the Sports Talent Scholarship Scheme, I am glad that Dr. Karni Singhji himself has praised this new scheme. I am glad to say that Rs. 16.80 lakhs have been provided for this new scheme. We will give 400 scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per month each to school students, who show efficiency in state level competitions. Similarly, 200 scholarships annually have been provided of Rs. 50 per month each to school students for efficiency in national level competitions. Since they have been introduced only this year, their results will be known only after sometime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is the sum total of your contribution to the aspiring youths ?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : This year we have provided Rs. 150 lakhs to the National Sports Organisation of universities and colleges. There are four important divisions of this scheme—appointment of coaches with 75 per cent assistance, development of physical facilities like sports pavilions etc., organisation of coaching camps and awards of 'Sports Talent' Scholarships.

I will specially invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members to three schemes. One is the grants to State Sports Councils, specially for Rural Sports Centres. Many hon. Members have stressed the importance of finding out young men and women from rural areas. We have ear-marked some amount for it and we are working out a scheme. I hope that some good results will follow out of it.

AN. HON. MEMBER : What about tribal areas ?

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : All rural areas, including tribal and adivasi areas and the hill areas, from which I come, will be included in this scheme. I hope that this scheme will contribute something in bringing forth fresh talent.

I agree with Shri K. P. Singh Deo and some other hon. Members that our State Sports Councils are not functioning satisfactorily. Except in Rajasthan, Delhi and one or two other States, they are almost sleeping in other States. They are not availing of the facilities that are being offered to them inspite of the fact that we have publicised our schemes. We have also convened zonal meetings in the East and the West and shortly we are going to have a meeting of the Southern and Northern zones also. However, even though we are requesting them to avail of these facilities, they are not doing it.

The second important scheme is the Sports Talent Scholarship Scheme. Dr. Karni Singhji has also praised it. As the phrase goes—"catch them young", we are finalising a concrete scheme and we hope that some good results will follow from this scheme.

The third is the National Sports Organisation for universities and colleges. Sportsmen also get aged after sometime. So, we have to get young men and women from the colleges and universities. This scheme is being worked out through the UGC and the Inter-University Board. But I am sorry to inform the House that we are ourselves not satisfied with the results so far, as it has not made much headway. We therefore, are calling a meeting of the Advisory Committee. We are also proposing to hold an all-India Seminar, in which all the universities would be represented and a new push would be given to the movement in the universities.

Sir, I agree with all the friends, who took part in the discussion that our performance in international events has not been up to the mark. According to me, the main reason has been lack of stamina and physical fitness. Even in the case of hockey, which is our prize and coveted game our players have failed at the last crucial moments. I think that it is stamina and physical fitness that counts in the long run. Therefore, there is urgent necessity for looking into this matter. I am happy that Shri K. P. Singh Deo referred to this. We will examine this aspect. There was an Advisory Board for Physical

Education for some years, but it was allowed to lapse.

Then there has been in existence an All India Council of Sports for some years. It has done commendable work under its distinguished Presidents, to whom I would like to pay my tribute on this occasion. We have almost invariably followed their advice and implemented it. One of the distinguished members of the now defunct All India Council of Sports was Shri Hiren Mukerjee who used to take a good deal of interest in it.

After much consideration, we have decided to set up a new organisation, called "the National Council of Sports and Physical Education"; and I hope that this will meet with the desires of the hon. Members of this House to a great extent. While the Union Education Minister will be its Chairman, all the Education Ministers or the Ministers-in-charge of sports and physical education in the States will be its members. We are inviting them to become members of this Council. The Indian Olympic Association and some important national sports federations will be represented on it. We are taking six members of the Parliament—four from the Lok Sabha and two from the Rajya Sabha, five experts in sports, five experts in physical education and ten promoters of sports and physical education. This will be the set-up of the new National Council which will meet normally in a year and have a general exchange of ideas.

Under this Council, there will be two National Standing Committees, one for sports and another for physical education. Under these National Standing Committees, there will be Expert Advisory Committees, where we will keep only experts—no politics will be involved there—like the hockey wizard, Dhyan Chand. We are inviting them for this committee, so that their views will be available to us. This new set-up is going to be announced today or tomorrow and then hon. Members will come to know of some more details about it.

Our main idea is to integrate both types of programmes for sports and for physical education, to prepare a national forum for exchange of ideas regarding them and to get

the cooperation of the State Governments in a greater measure than before. That has been our grievance; as they have not been coming forward.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : That you can do in the Plan formulations.

SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN : Thus, we may be able to launch a nationwide supreme national effort to raise the standard of sports, games and physical fitness in the country.

Lastly, hon. Members will be glad to know that we have allowed the largest contingent for the Asian Games this time. The only condition that we imposed on them was that no strictures should have been passed against them, like in the case of Dewan Pratap Chand, to which my hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh had referred. There were some other cases also, where we did not allow them to go abroad, but we allowed those, who were found fit. I am grateful to the Finance Ministry that they also agreed readily. This is the largest contingent that has represented the country in the Asian Games and in the Olympic Games.

Some hon. friends said to me that we were 'rather liberal', but our claim is that we were 'only fair and just'. Our attitude has been that unless we take part in these events and get the experience of even being defeated, we cannot learn new techniques and styles and cannot improve our standards.

Sir, the Sixth Asian Games are starting tomorrow and I take this opportunity to send them on behalf of myself and the Hon'ble Members present in the House, our greetings and good wishes. We will be watching their performance. As Dr. Karni Singhji and other friends put it, they are our ambassadors abroad and I hope that they will be spreading the message of India, of goodwill and international understanding. In the words of Pandit Nehruji, we hope that they will play the game in the spirit of the game.

19.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 9, 1970 (Agrahayana 18, 1892 (Saka)).